Volume 168 No. 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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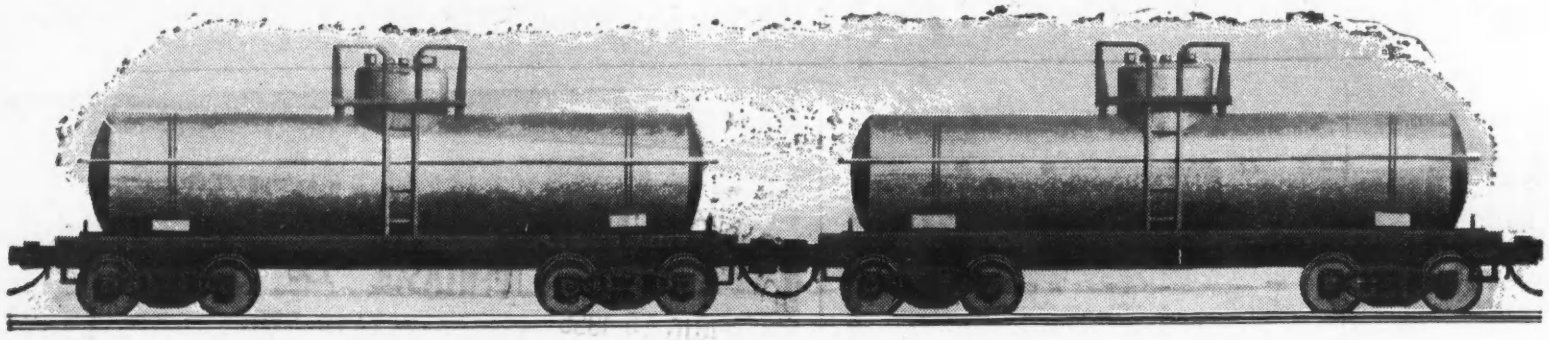

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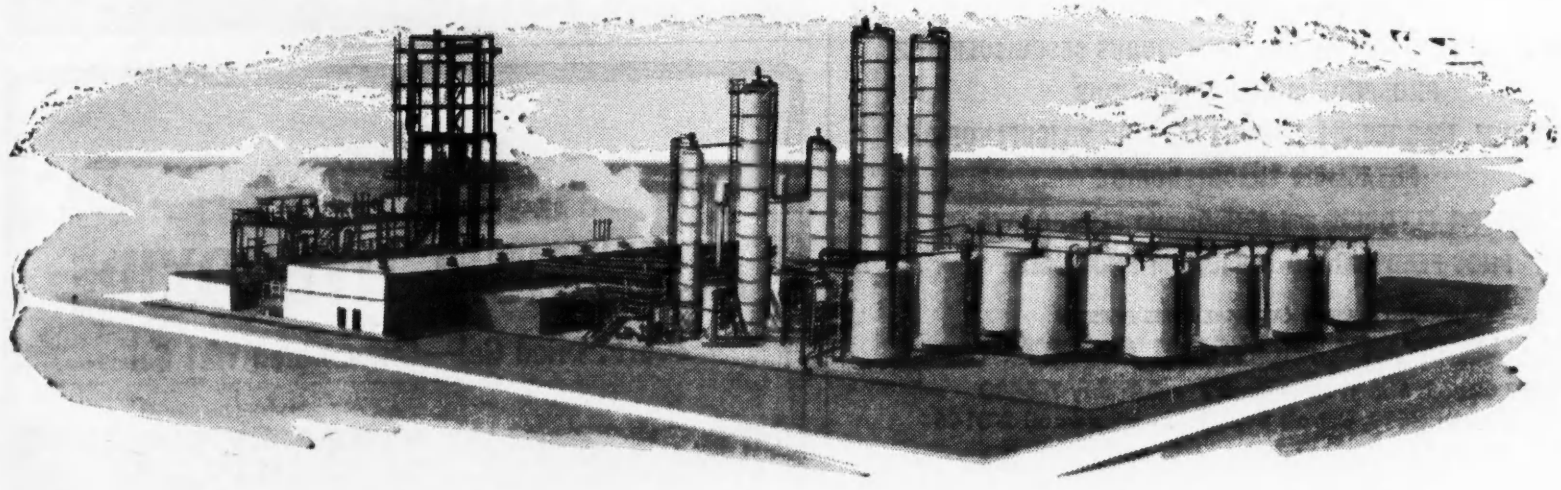

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Navy Plans to Jettison Paint Output Revived

Plans of the Navy department to obtain all its paint needs from private industry and discontinue manufacturing operations at Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va., were reactivated last week by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in a "notification" to the senate and house appropriations committees.

The secretary informed the committees that the department intends to end its paint production operations, together with thirteen other commercial type activities, "in the near future." He indicated further that he intends to go ahead on the abandonment plans regardless of whether objections are raised by the committees.

The notification was made in accordance with section 658 of the defense production act which requires that the committees be informed at least ninety days in advance of proposed discontinuance of any commercial type activity which has been performed for at least three years by civilian personnel. Objections raised by either committee would be sufficient to veto the abandonment plans.

President's Objection to Provision

When President Eisenhower signed the appropriations bill several weeks ago, he took issue with the right of the committees to veto executive actions (OPD, 7/18/55). He said he regarded this to be an unconstitutional invasion of the province of the executive and he would regard that provision of the bill as invalid unless determined otherwise by a court of competent jurisdiction.

It had been the intention of the Navy department to get out of the paint production business by August 1, and steps were set in motion several months ago toward that objective. When the restrictive clause showed up in the appropriation bill, however, instructions were immediately given to hold up the closings until the matter could be studied by the

—*Continued on page 39*

Howrey Quits as FTC Chief, Gwynne Slated as Successor

Resignation of chairman Edward Howrey of the Federal Trade Commission and appointment of former Governor Sigurd Anderson of South Dakota to his place on the commission was announced last week by the White House. John W. Gwynne, a member of the FTC, will be named chairman of the commission, the White House added.

Mr. Howrey wrote the President that he felt his job at FTC was done, explaining that the commission has been "reorganized from top to bottom," its docket brought up to date for the first time in nearly forty years and its policies "reoriented to the original intent of congress."

In accepting the resignation, President Eisenhower praised Mr. Howrey for infusing into the commission "a renewed spirit of service and dedication to the public good," and added that the FTC record under his chairmanship is "convincing evidence that you have served the Republic and the people well."

Mr. Howrey was appointed to the FTC by Mr. Eisenhower in March, 1953. He plans to return to private practice of law in the District of Columbia. Mr. Anderson was selected to complete Mr. Howrey's unexpired term. He is a native of Norway, who became an American citizen in 1912 and served as Republican Governor of South Dakota from 1951 until last year.

Methanol Facility in Texas Given Fast Tax Write-Off

A tax amortization certification has been issued to Warren Petroleum Corporation covering a $509,146 methanol project at Conroe, Tex., it was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization. The certificate permits the company to amortize 45 percent of the cost at an accelerated rate.

The agency also announced issuance of a certificate to Applied Science Corporation of Princeton, covering a $45,000 research and development project at Princeton Junction, N. J. The certificate permits 45 percent of the cost of this project to be written off at the accelerated rate also.

SBA's Life Continued With Eisenhower Okay

The Small Business Administration extension bill, S. 2127, was signed into law August 9 by President Eisenhower. Technically, the agency had been out of existence since midnight July 31 when a temporary extension granted by congress ran out. The agency was unable to make loans during the period, although processing of papers and other preliminary activity continued as usual.

The extension law authorizes the agency to make individual loans as high as $250,000 and also permits small business firms to join together into a group for the purpose of borrowing from the agency.

AEC Grants Go-Ahead On Two Atom Schemes

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced the authorization of negotiations with two power groups for the construction of new nuclear power reactors.

Dr. John von Neumann, acting chairman of the AEC, announced that projects proposed by the Detroit Edison Company & Associates and by the Nuclear Power Group led by Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, had been determined by the commission to give promise of significantly advancing power reactor technology and providing an acceptable basis for negotiation under the power demonstration reactor program. Accordingly, Dr. von Neumann said, the commission has authorized negotiations with the two groups.

Detroit Edison & Associates proposes construction and operation of a fast breeder reactor plant with 100,000 kilowatts of capacity to be completed in late 1959. The plant is to be located within the Detroit Edison Company's service area.

The Nuclear Power Group's proposal, which needs only to satisfy requirements applicable to AEC licenses in order for the project to proceed, is for a boiling water reactor plant of 180,000 kilowatts capacity to be completed in 1960. The planned location is at the junction of the Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers about forty-four miles southwest of Chicago. The group's license application is under consideration by the AEC.

Dr. von Neumann said also that the commission found that as submitted the proposals of the Consumers Public Power District of Columbus, Neb., and the Yan-

—*Continued on page 52*

Medical Research Program Of HEW Will Be Reviewed

The National Science Foundation last week appointed a special committee on medical research to review and evaluate the medical research program of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The review is to be made at the request of former Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby in a letter to director Dr. Alan T. Waterman.

Mrs. Hobby stated that the department's program comprises a major portion of the federal activity in medical research and expressed the view that it should be subjected to critical review, particularly with regard to its scope and the distribution of support among the various special areas of medical research.

In some respects, the survey will be similar to that made of the Food and Drug Administration recently by a special citizen's advisory committee appointed by Secretary Hobby. In that case, however, the motivating reason for the inquiry was the fact that appropriations for FDA have been reduced by congress in recent years without apparent reason in the face of increasing duties and responsibilities. In the case of the medical research programs, however, congressional tendency has been in the direction of appropriating more money than requested by the Budget bureau.

The committee's review of the departments program is to be directed specifically to the following:—Consideration of the rate of growth of the program of the National Institutes of Health, other research units of the Public Health Service, and other units of the departments, in the light of the responsibilities of the federal government, with respect to health, medical and related research; a general ap-

—*Continued on page 62*

Rubber Plant Proposals Deadline Set at October 7

Proposals for purchase of the government's synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va., will be received by the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission until midnight, October 7, it was announced last week. Descriptive brochures of the institute facility are available to qualified purchases on application to the commission, 811 Vermont avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

The law passed by congress for disposing of the facility provides that the commission shall negotiate for a period of not more than seventy-five days on the proposals received. Within ten days after congress reconvenes next January, the commission must report its disposal plans and congress then has thirty days to review the recommendations.

ODM Head Takes Ax To Tax Aid Program

A sharp cutback in the government's program of encouraging industry expansions through tax incentives permitting the rapid write-off of the cost of such projects was ordered last week by Arthur S. Flemming, director of Office of Defense Mobilization.

Effective immediately, nineteen expansion goals of direct interest to the chemical industry, including synthetic methanol, were closed out and thirty-eight others, including the chemical industry's program of expanding glycerine production, were suspended pending further review.

Mr. Flemming's order had been expected for several weeks (OPD, 7/18/55) since it became apparent that a review of the mobilization program had become necessary because of changed economic conditions and the easing of war tension. Also the tax incentives had come under attack from Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey as now constituting "an artificial stimulus of a dangerous type."

Survey to Take a Month

It is expected that the survey of the thirty-eight suspended expansion goals, now under way, will take about a month to complete. When the review is completed the goals will either be re-opened or closed out. Meanwhile, there will be no further processing of pending applications for tax certificates nor will new applications be received.

Although the ODM order applies to many of the expansion programs in the non-ferrous metals field, it does not affect the minerals exploration program being carried out by the Department of the Interior. Under that program the government advances funds to finance a portion of the cost for private prospectors who are seeking new domestic sources of minerals and metals important to national defense. The tax certificates issued by ODM largely cover costs of new facilities to process the minerals and metals.

Among the nineteen goals that have been closed out are the following:—Asbestos (chrysotile), barite, beryl, chromite (metallurgical and refractory), columbite and tantalite ore, acid grade fluorspar, lead, metallurgical manganese ore, methanol (synthetic), molybdenum, rare earths, tungsten and zinc.

Suspended Expansion Goals

The thirty-eight suspended expansion goals include:—Primary aluminum, antimony, bauxite, chemical grade chromite, cobalt, byproduct coke, synthetic cryolite, freight cars, manganese ore (battery and chemical grades), petroleum, tankers and titanium metal.

There are now twenty expansion goals remaining open. These include:—Alkylate, medical supplies and equipment, research and development laboratories for defense, mercury, nickel, selenium, and titanium melting and processing facilities.

Mr. Flemming said, with respect to the twenty expansion goals still remaining open, that they will be reviewed after the study of the suspended expansion goals has been completed.

Mines Bureau to Ask Bids For Helium Plant in Texas

Acting Secretary of the Interior Clarence A. Davis announced last week that the Bureau of Mines soon will call for bids for constructing a $5,000,000 helium plant at Exell, Tex., to increase output of this lightweight, nonflammable gas by approximately 50 percent.

With a rating of 100,000,000 cubic feet of helium a year, the new installation will boost the bureau's capacity to approximately 300,000,000 cubic feet annually, acting secretary Davis said. Helium is found in small quantities in certain natural gases in this country and is extracted by special methods developed by the Bureau of Mines, sole large-scale producer in the world.

Exell already is the site of an 85,000,000 cubic-foot-a-year plant which during World War II helped supply the Armed Forces with helium required for lifting blimps and balloons. The bureau also has plants at Amarillo, Tex.; Otis, Kans., and near Shiprock, N. Mex. The newest plant at Exell probably will enable the bureau to meet demands until 1959 or 1960. After that, still another plant may be required, the bureau estimates.

DPA Extension Signed by President As Celler, Weeks Clash Over Probe

President Eisenhower last week signed into law S. 2391 providing for a one-year extension of the defense production act with new curbs on employment of industry men on a "without compensation" basis (WOC) as Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and chairman Emanuel Celler (New York) of the house monopoly subcommittee feuded over opening the department's files to general probing by the committee.

The committee currently is looking into the Business Advisory Council after previously examining some of the department's records relating to employment of WOC personnel in operations of the commodity divisions. Following a one-day hearing last week, the subcommittee adjourned its sessions until October. Meanwhile, staff investigators have begun inquiring into trade associations and their connections with appointment of WOC personnel.

Flareup Between Celler, Weeks

Before taking a two-months' recess, however, a flareup developed between Mr. Celler and Secretary Weeks over Mr. Weeks' refusal to give Mr. Celler's investigators unlimited access to the BAC files in the department. Mr. Celler accused the secretary of laying down a "sort of WOC curtain" and threatened Walter White, BAC executive director, who was on the witness stand, with contempt action for failing to produce BAC records which the committee had subpoenaed.

Secretary Weeks was not at the hearing, but sent a letter flatly refusing the subcommittee's request for access to BAC files back to 1948. Mr. White appeared, however, in response to the subpoena but said that he could give only some information concerning the membership, finances and general activities of the council. BAC is an advisory group of about 200 business and industry leaders, including leaders of the chemical industry, which was first established in the depths of the depression by former Secretary Daniel Roper.

Transcript to Other Members

After reading the letter into the record and getting Mr. White's refusal to produce the records, Mr. Celler said that the transcript of the hearing would be sent to other members of the judiciary committee so a determination could be made, probably in October, whether contempt proceedings should be instituted against Mr. White.

Mr. Celler and Rep. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a Republican, were the only two subcommittee members present. They frequently engaged in barbed exchanges and when Mr. Celler remarked at one

—*Continued on page 42*

ODM Seeks Answers On Oil Imports Issue

The Office of Defense Mobilization has instituted a survey of past and prospective imports of petroleum into the United States to determine whether to recommend to the President that steps be taken to curb the inflow because it threatens to impair the national security.

An announcement from Arthur S. Flemming, director, last week stated that after consulting with the advisory committee on energy supplies and resources policy, he had called upon oil companies for information on their crude oil, refined products, and residual oil imports for the first seven months of this year and their planned import operations for the next eleven months.

Deadline for Data This Week

He asked that this information be submitted to him by August 19. The request went out by identical letters to eighteen importing companies. He asked the companies for a month-by-month comparison of imports in 1955 through July 31 with the corresponding months of 1954 on both a forecasting and an actual basis. Also called for was a statement of the policy each company intends to follow with respect to imports of crude oil, refined products, and residual oils during the remainder of 1955 and the first six months of 1956.

Mr. Flemming stated that he asked for the information after he received figures which indicated that the crude and residual oil imports of some companies have exceeded and apparently will continue to exceed the formula recommended by the Presidential advisory committee on policy. In its report last February the committee said:—

"The committee believes that if the imports of crude and residual oils should exceed significantly the respective proportions that these imports of oils bore to the production of domestic crude oil in 1954, the domestic fuels situation could be so impaired as to endanger the orderly industrial growth which assures the mili-

—Continued on page 71

Chemical Industry Hit Peak With Sales for Its First Half

The chemical industry marked the completion of the first six months of 1955 with a record-setting chemical and allied products sales total of $11,500,000,000, it was reported today by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. This represents an 18 percent increase over sales of $9,700,000,000 for the same period last year.

Preliminary sales figures for June total $2,000,000,000, an increase of 23 percent over the June, 1954, figure of $1,630,000,000. Wages and employment kept pace with sales during the first half of the year. Average weekly earnings for production workers in June reached $82.39, approximately 8 percent higher than the weekly average for all manufacturing. This compares with an average chemical industry wage of $79.10 per week for the previous June.

Chemical industry production worker employment at the end of June was 546,-

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Argon Production Rose 6 Percent During 1954

US production of argon last year amounted to 185,000,000 cubic feet, a 6 percent rise over the previous peak output in 1953, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Argon consumption rose to a peak of almost 179,000,000 cubic feet in 1954, topping usage in the record previous year by 19 percent. The principal use of the purified grade of argon is in the inert-gas shielded-arc, electric arc method of welding steel, stainless steel, aluminum and magnesium.

In 1953 and 1954, the aluminum and steel industries each accounted for 20 to 25 percent of total argon consumed. The aircraft industry was the next most important user taking about 15 percent, while the electric lamp and electronics group accounted for approximately 7 percent.

Huisking Forms New Firm, Ceases Trading Operations

Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York, has formed a company, Clinton Chemical Company, to handle the manufacturing operations of its plant in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Huisking company is discontinuing its trading operations, and will act as agents and distributors for the manufacturers it represents, as well as for the newly formed company. William W. Huisking is president of the new unit.

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Rubber Research Activities Of Gov't Are Under Scrutiny

Appointment of a special Commission on Rubber Research to develop recommendations concerning the role of the federal government in basic research on synthetic rubber was announced last week by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation.

The synthetic rubber research program, including the operation of a pilot plant and testing laboratory at Akron, Ohio, was developed as an integral part of the synthetic rubber industry during its administration by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1 official responsibility for federal support of synthetic rubber research passed to the National Science Foundation upon recommendation of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. The commission recommended continuance for a trial period running through June, 1956, of the research program conducted through universities and other institutions and the government laboratories operated under contract by the University of Akron.

Shell Development Buys Van de Graaff Accelerator

A three-million-volt particle accelerator has been purchased for the Emeryville, Calif., research laboratory of Shell Development Company, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company, New York.

The unit, a Van de Graaff accelerator, is being built by High Voltage Engineering Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., and will be installed in June, 1956. Shell will use the accelerator in studying the effects of radiation on fuels, lubricants, plastics and other oil-derived products.

Antibiotic Rules Changes Are Announced by the FDA

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration relating to the marketing of antibiotics were amended last week to provide for tests and methods of assay and for certification of a new preparation, bacitracin powder for veterinary use. Amendments were also made to the regulations to permit inclusion of cortisone or its derivatives in chloramphenicol ointment.

The bacitracin powder may contain suitable and harmless buffer substances, preservatives, diluents, colorings and flavorings and must contain the equivalent of not less than twenty-five grams of the bacitracin master standard per pound. Potency must be not less than thirty units per million. The powder may be labeled with a certification period of eighteen months.

Tolerance Deadline Extended On U.S. Rubber Co. Pesticide

The Food and Drug Administration last week extended until September 13 the date when provisions of the Miller pesticide law become fully effective with respect to tolerance requirements for United States Rubber Company's pesticide chemical "Aramite." The effective date previously was August 5.

This chemical is the first pesticide to be involved in controversy between industry and the federal agency on the matter of tolerance to a point where provisions of the law calling for the appointment of an advisory committee of experts have been invoked (OPD, 8/1/55). The advisory committee is now considering the matter and FDA extended the effective date to give the committee time to report.

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Price Index Edges Forward

The overall OPD price index last week moved up by 0.03 point to stand at 106.84.

Sales of castor pomace at higher prices were reported last week following a long famine in which little or no meal was offered. The animal proteins did not show too much activity, except for dried blood at Chicago, which declined due to lack of interest. The potash market was quiet, but business was expected to show some revival during the next few weeks as mixers prepared for the fall season. The pesticide market showed strength during the week, and BHC prices, long subject to heavy competition, appeared to be in a firmer position than for many months.

There were no changes reported in the drugs or fine chemicals market for the first time in recent months. The trade watched the mercurial drugs closely, reductions in which are anticipated whenever mercury metal prices eventually drop to price levels under those which existed when current mercurial stocks were manufactured. The market in Brazilian menthol continued to move along without any real interest on the part of consumer.

The feature of the oils and fats market was the sharp break in soybean oil as a result of the bearish government report which forecast a record crop of beans. The trend of crude coconut oil continued downward and trading took place at another fractional decline.

Buying interest for linseed oil was confined to fill-in needs, consumers still showing little interest in requirements for later delivery. Tung oil was in fair request, consumers taking occasional lots for prompt needs at prevailing steady prices. In the vegetable waxes, carnauba continued quiet, but steady, especially yellow which was scarce here and sharply higher for shipment from Brazil.

The industrial organic chemicals market reported a 7c. advance for butyl lactate. Other prices were stable. Another phosphate producer in Florida was back at work, it was reported in the heavy chemicals section, but six manufacturers of phosphate chemicals in that area were still strikebound. While stocks of raw materials were holding up well, some of the finished products, such as silicofluories, were in tight supply as a result of the long strike. The copper trade concerned itself with the possibility of price advances in the near future as a result of settlement of the dispute. The protective coatings section noted that copper oxides were firm, and that a producer raised its quotations, while other makers felt that advances might be effected in the near future.

Firmness was the keynote of the coal chemicals market. Most products were enjoying good production levels as well as adequate buying interest from many quarters. Light oils held a good pace despite the slight cutbacks in steel production in recent weeks.

Cinnamon and ginger advanced in the essential oils, aromatics and flavorings group. Declines were registered for anise seed, cassia, clove, black and white pepper, and Mexican pimento.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed, 2 5c. per lb. (64).
Butyl lactate, 7c. per lb. (40).
Castor pomace, $2.50 per ton (43).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb. (55).
Copper oxide, red 97%, USN Type I, 4c. per lb. (59).
Ginger, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb. (55).
Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb. (64).
Lard, cash, 3 10c. per lb. (64).
Oil, linseed, 2 5c. per lb. (64).
Selenium, $3 per lb. (34).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (64).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (64).
Wax, yellow, Ceara, 1c. per lb. (64).
Spermaceti, 4½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (55).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (43).
Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (55).
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb. (55).
shortstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb. (55).
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb. (64).
Copra, $3.50 per ton (64).
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (64).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Peanut, refd., ½c. per lb. (64).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (64).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Pepper, black, 2½c. per lb. (55).
white, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (55).
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb. (55).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (34).
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb. (34).
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb. (34).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (34).
hydrous, cryst., ⅜c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

August 12, 1955	August 5, 1955	August 13, 1954
106.84	106.81	106.85

Potash Shipments Up In First Half of Year

Potash deliveries during the first six months of 1955 in North America plus imports for the first five months by the seven major American potash producers amounted to 2,056,052 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,213,430 tons K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This represented an increase of 7 percent in salts and 8 percent in K_2O over the same period in 1954.

Deliveries of potash for agricultural use in institute countries totaled 1,928,160 tons of salts with an equivalent of 1,134,605 tons of K_2O, an increase of 5 percent in salts and K_2O over last year. Making up these agricultural deliveries were 1,065,565 tons K_2O as muriate, 787 tons K_2O as manure salts, and 68,253 tons K_2O as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia.

Chemical Industry Consumption

The chemical industries took 92,264 tons of potash salts containing and equivalent of 57,296 tons of K_2O, a 29 percent increase in salts and K_2O over the first half of 1954. Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 21,529 tons K_2O, an increase of 669 percent over last year.

During the second quarter of 1955, total North American deliveries including imports amounted to 911,746 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 539,256 tons K_2O. This represented an increase of 5 percent in salts and K_2O compared to the tonnage delivered during the corresponding period in 1954. Imports comprised 74,958 tons K_2O of the above and include those during the first five months of 1955.

Deliveries during the quarter for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico (institute countries) amounted to 861,312 tons of salts equivalent to 507,974 tons of K_2O, consisting of 474,555 tons as muriate, 268 tons as manure salts, and 33,151 tons as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia. Deliveries for chemical purposes amounted to 46,817 tons of salts, equivalent to 29,106 tons of K_2O. Exports to other than institute countries totaled 2,176 tons K_2O.

Carbon Black Output Rise Planned by Witco Chemical

Construction of major production facilities to increase by 10 percent the total annual national output of SRF type carbon black has been announced by Max A. Minnig, executive vice-president of Witco Chemical Company, New York.

Mr. Minnig said that new facilities, to be located at the Witco-Continental plant at Eunice, N. M., will produce 25,000,000 pounds of SRF (semi-reinforcing, furnace) carbon black specifically to meet automotive requirements. Annual capacity of the Witco-Continental plant at Sunray, Tex., he added, already has been expanded by 6,000,000 pounds of FEF (fast extrusion, furnace) carbon black.

The plant, to be run by Witco-affiliated Continental Carbon Company, is expected to go on stream in the first quarter of 1956.

MCA's New President Is Ex-Far East Commander

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association last week revealed the name of its new president. He is Gen. John E. Hull, former US and UN commander-in-chief in the Far East, and is the successor to William C. Foster, who resigned as MCA

Gen. John E. Hull

head at the end of last month to become an executive vice-president of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

The new MCA president retired from the army on April 30 after thirty-seven years of service with the rank of full general. For the past two months he has served as vice-chairman of the Defense department committee to study the problem of American prisoners of war captured in Korea.

Immediately prior to his retirement, Gen. Hull was commander-in-chief of the United Nations and Far East Commands, commanding general of the US Army Forces, Far East, and governor of the Ryukyu Islands, posts he held from September, 1953, until his return to the United States last March.

During World War I Gen. Hull served as a platoon and company commander with the 4th Infantry Division and participated in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. From 1919 until 1941 he served in various line

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Polyvinyl Acetate Capacity Doubled by Dewey & Almy

Doubled facilities for producing polyvinyl acetate polymers and copolymers have been announced by Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass. According to Bruce M. Bare, organic chemicals marketing manager, the doubled production was made necessary by stepped-up demand from makers of paint, adhesives and Textile sizings. The added polyvinyl acetate output will come from both Cambridge and Acton, Mass., plants, Mr. Bare said.

H-Bomb Shackling by '75 Forecast; Thorium Is Likely to Oust Uranium

A prediction that the hydrogen bomb will be shackled by 1975 to furnish an endless supply of industrial power highlighted the first International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy as it got under way last week in Geneva, Switzerland. Harnessing of this vast H-bomb energy was forecast by Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, head of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and president of the parley.

"It is well known," Dr. Bhabha declared, "that atomic energy can also be obtained by a fusion process, as in the hydrogen bomb, and there is no basic scientific knowledge in our possession today to show that it is impossible for us to obtain this energy from the fusion process in a controlled manner."

While conceding that the technical difficulties are "formidable," he, nevertheless, saw the unlocking of H-bomb energy via a controlled method "within the next two decades." "When that happens," he contended, "the energy problems of the world will truly have been solved forever, for the fuel will be as plentiful as the heavy hydrogen in the oceans."

Other Conference Developments

Other major conference developments last week included:—

- A report by a British scientist suggesting that thorium may well become a more valuable nuclear fuel than uranium in the production of inexpensive atomic power.
- An announcement by the British that they have developed a breeder nuclear reactor that produces double the amount of atomic fuel it consumes.
- A claim by the Russians that they now have a commercial power atomic reactor capable of competing on a costs basis with small power plants using conventional fuels.
- Creation of a $1,000,000 fund by Henry Ford, 2nd, and his two brothers, Benson and William Clay Ford, to provide annual atoms-for-peace awards for the next ten years.
- A US announcement that it is ready to sell atomic fuel for use in peaceful research.
- The news from a Soviet spokesman that Russia will start shipping nuclear equipment to other communist countries this year.
- Assurance by uranium- and thorium-rich countries that supplies of these atomic fuels are ample to meet the world's requirements now and in the future.

H-Bomb Control Projects Started

Dr. Bhabha's dramatic prediction was followed almost immediately by a British disclosure that that country has a team working on the problem of controlling the energy from the hydrogen bomb. Late in the week, the US delegation admitted that American atomic scientists have been similarly engaged for some time in a "very long-range" program to harness the H-bomb. While the Soviet Union remained mum on the subject, observers were generally agreed that in all likelihood the Russians are also seeking the key to control.

In making its announcement, the US delegation reported some progress "from

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Union Carbide Forms Firm To Integrate Atom Activities

Union Carbide Nuclear Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been formed to integrate the corporation's diverse activities in the atomic energy field, it was announced last week by Morse G. Dial, Union Carbide's president. Mr. Dial stated that an important objective of the

Kenneth Rush

new company will be to carry on large-scale research and development activities leading to increasingly important participation by the corporation in the industrial applications of atomic energy.

Kenneth Rush, a vice-president of Union Carbide, has been appointed president of the new company and Lyman A. Bliss, Clark E. Center, and Oscar F. Holmgren have been named vice-presidents. All of the new officers have played important roles in the corporation's atomic energy activities for many years.

Mr. Rush joined Union Carbide's law department in 1937 and was elected a vice-president of the corporation in 1949. He is presently in charge of all corporation activities outside of the United States and Canada and is a member of the appropri-

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Chlorine-Caustic Soda Unit Slated by Solvay in Georgia

Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, last week announced that it will shortly begin construction of a mercury cell chlorine-caustic soda plant on property recently purchased near Brunswick, Ga. In making the announcement, president Carlton Bates stated that the new Solvay plant is expected to be in production by December, 1956.

Initially the plant will have capacity to produce 100 tons of chlorine and 125 tons of caustic soda per day. At full operation, annual sales value of products to be manufactured in the new plant would be in excess of $4,000,000.

The plant's location on the Turtle River will also enable Solvay to make barge shipments of finished products on the inland waterways north to such consuming points as Savannah, Ga.; Beaufort, Charleston, Georgetown, S. C., and south to St. Mary's, Ga.; Fernandina, Jacksonville and Palatka, Fla.

Carbon Black Laboratories Being Built by Thermatomic

Additional laboratories for studying the application of carbon blacks in all phases of industry are now under construction at the Sterlington, La., plant of Thermatomic Carbon Company, an affiliate of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. The company's production of thermal type carbon black will also be stepped up by 15 percent as a result of increased production facilities scheduled for completion in January, 1956.

The new construction includes enlarged modern offices for the company's executive and administrative personnel. Thermatomic has engaged Frederick W. Barlow, chemical engineering specialist in the carbon field, as laboratory director of the new facilities.

Reichhold Marketing Alkyds Made From Isophthalic Acid

Alkyd resins made from isophthalic acid for the first time are being manufactured in limited quantities by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., after eighteen years of research, it was announced last week.

Paints with greater exterior durability which dry faster at equal oil lengths and have more flexible films while having less of a tendency to "skin-dry" will be possible with the new alkyd resins of isophthalic acid, Reichhold revealed.

Long a leading producer of conventional phthalic anhydride alkyds and other resins for the paint industry, Reichhold has been studying the possibilities of isophthalic since 1937, when it was a laboratory curiosity. The research was conducted in conjunction with Oronite Chemical Company of San Francisco, producers of the acid itself.

RCI announced that it is offering three experimental resins to its customers for evaluation and development. They have been named "Super Beckosols." One is a very-long alkyd, another a long-oil, and the third a short-oil. Reichhold indicated it is experimenting with three to five variations of each.

Reichhold said it hopes to have a steady supply of isophthalic acid beginning in October and that it intends to begin full-scale production of the new resins immediately thereafter. Prices will be announced at that time.

Chemical Industry Population Told

In 1953 there were almost 12,000 establishments engaged in manufacturing chemical and allied products, the Business and Defense Services Administration reported last week in a review of chemical population growth. Almost two-thirds of these chemical establishments had less than twenty employees and four-fifths had less than fifty employees, which were about the same proportions shown for all manufacturing industries combined.

It is of special interest, BDSA noted, that so many chemical businesses exist competitively in what is usually termed an "automation" industry. Much of this, the agency continued, is attributable to the development of new chemical products and uses as well as new processes and technics.

Reasons for Small Chemical Firms

Unusually rapid expansion and growth in petrochemicals, plastics, synthetic fibers and other fields has led to many new diverse applications, often more adaptable to small-scale output and distribution by the modest specialized establishment. In the chemical and allied products industry it would appear that the combination of research and development with automation has aided materially in creating and maintaining the existence of many small businesses.

The rather high proportion of smaller-sized establishments in the chemical industry has been the case rather than the exception over the 1946-53 period studied, ranging from 63 to 65 percent for those chemical businesses having less than 20 employees. As a matter of fact, BDSA said, despite the decidedly higher rate of mortality for small establishments, as well as the substantial growth in the business population, the relatively stable proportion from year to year which small chemical businesses command indicates an extensive area of opportunity even though there is a far greater amount of automation in this industry as compared with most other types of manufacturing activity.

Rise in Chemical Establishments

Except in 1950, the total number of chemical establishments has steadily increased over the 1946-53 period. From 1947, the year when retooling and reconversion of capital equipment from war to peace-time products was generally consummated, to 1953, the number of chemical establishments advanced 11 percent, equalling the rise for all manufacturing. The increase over this period in businesses with less than twenty employees was also 11 percent for both the chemical industry and all manufacturing.

However, in the case of establishments with twenty to forty-nine employees, the chemical industry advanced 16 as against

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NM
CH_3NO_2

NE
$CH_3CH_2NO_2$

THE CSC NITROPARAFFINS

New Stars

to give new direction

to the chemical industry

2-NP
$CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$

1-NP
$CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	NM (Nitromethane) CH_3NO_2	NE (Nitroethane) $CH_3CH_2NO_2$	1-NP (1-Nitropropane) $CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$	2-NP (2-Nitropropane) $CH_3CHNO_2CH_3$
Molecular Weight	61.04	75.07	89.09	89.09
Boiling Point at 760mm, °C	101.2	114.0	131.6	120.3
Azeotrope with Water, bp, °C	83.6	87.1	91.2	88.4
NP in azeotrope, % by weight	77.1	73.6	64.5	73.1
Vapor Pressure at 20°C, mm	27.8	15.6	7.5	12.9
Evaporation Rate, by volume*	139.0	121.0	88.0	110.0
Freezing Point, °C	−29.0	−90.0	−108.0	−93.0
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	1.139	1.052	1.003	0.992
Density of Vapors (air = 1.00)	2.11	2.58	3.06	3.06
Weight per U.S. Gallon at 68°F, lb	9.48	8.75	8.35	8.24
Coefficient of Expansion, per °F	0.00064	0.00062	0.00056	0.00058
Refractive Index, n_D at 20°C	1.3818	1.3916	1.4015	1.3941
Surface Tension at 20°C, dynes/cm	37.0	31.3	30.0	30.0
Heat of Vaporization at 30°C, calc., cal/g	143.3	124.8	107.3	104.4
Heat Capacity at 25°C, cal/g	$0.422^{30°C}$	0.441	0.471	—
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	35.76	28.00	23.22	25.48
Ignition Temperature, °F	785.0	778.0	789.0	802.0
Flash Point, °F (Tag Open Cup)	112.0	106.0	120.0	103.0
pH 0.01M Aqueous Solution at 25°C	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.2
Solubility in Water at 20°C, % by volume	9.5	4.5	1.4	1.7
Solubility of Water in NP at 20°C, % by volume	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6

*N-Butyl Acetate = 100

NP DERIVATIVES ALSO AVAILABLE

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
NB (2-Nitro-1-butanol)
NEPD (2-Nitro-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMPD (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
NMP (2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol)
ALKATERGES
TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane)
TRIS NITRO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] nitromethane)
HAS (Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate)
HC (Hydroxylammonium Chloride)
HS (Hydroxylammonium Sulfate)

SAMPLES ON REQUEST

Here are the Nitroparaffins – NM(Nitromethane), NE(Nitroethane), 1-NP(1-Nitropropane) and 2-NP(2-Nitropropane). These four NP's have a potential range of usefulness unequalled by any other group of organic chemicals! CSC's new Nitroparaffin plant at Sterlington, La., will be on stream with increased volume starting August of 1955.

In many cases, they provide better and more economical methods of manufacturing well-known and widely used industrial chemicals. However, the majority of the reactions yield entirely new compounds. There are practically an unlimited number of products which can be prepared from the NP's. As solvents, they present an unusual combination of properties – they are medium-boiling, mild-odored and, most important of all, they have strong solvent power for a wide variety of substances, including many coating materials, waxes, resins, gums, dyes, fats and oils, and numerous organic chemicals. The CSC Nitroparaffins are chemistry's newest stars. They give new direction to the production of old products and the development of new.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Association Meetings

This Week

International Atoms-for-Peace Conference and Exhibit, Geneva, Switzerland, August 8-20.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 26-28; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, New York branch, Remington medal presentation dinner, Sheraton Astor hotel, New York, December 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, mid-year and eastern section meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 29-30.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Atomic Energy Exposition, United Nations Plaza, New York, October 20-November 3.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 26-30

Chemical Market Research Association, Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, University of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, August 23.

Industrial Council, fifth annual meeting, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., October 27-29.

International Atomic Exposition, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, Madrid, Spain, October 22-31.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 7-9.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Atlantic City, N. J., October 16-20.

National Conference on Standards, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 24-26.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Nuclear Engineering and Science Congress, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Paint Industries' Show, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 25-27.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon-Plaza hotel, New York, September 15-16.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association monthly luncheon meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

World Symposium on Applied Solar Energy, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., October 31-November 1; Phoenix Civic Center, Phoenix November 1-4.

Lithium Corp. Key Executives

Walter M. Fenton (right) has been named director of the newly-formed department of product research and development by Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn. J. Douglas Campbell (left), formerly head of the firm's New York sales office, has been appointed director of sales succeeding Mr Fenton. The new department has been set up to develop new uses and markets for lithium compounds, and to expand present markets.

Fats Market for This Year Viewed by Agriculture Unit

The chemical industry will use 500,000,000 pounds of animal fats this year, the Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research predicted last week.

Surveying new markets for fats and oils in the current issue of its official publication, *Chemurgic Digest*, the council declared that this expanded usage will mean greater profits for farmers. For example, it was pointed out, fatty acids are used as lubricants for powdered metals and sand binders in making industrial cores.

These are only a few of the uses, however, that are reported by the council. There are more than a million chemical compounds, it was noted, potentially available from tallows and edible fats that assure animal fats importance in every factor of our economy, from highway paving to better garden hose and drugs that prevent disease.

Chemurgic research has developed technics to process summer hog hair distinctly from winter hog hair, the report stated. Animal hooves prove valuable in the manufacture of cyanide of potassium. Gelatins made from the structural tissue of pig and calf skins were chemurgized into large protein molecules to prevent internal hemorrhage. Albumen from cattle blood has become part of the standard test to detect tuberculosis. Hog hair has been employed on equipment for air filters in automobile carburetors.

In the pharmaceutical realm, where animal products have made scores of medical and surgical contributions, animal-fat chemicals are important in processes for manufacturing antibiotics, the

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Drug Industry Will Explain Its Workings at Troy Parley

The fifth annual meeting of the Industrial Council, a national forum of educators and American industry, will have "The Pharmaceutical Industry" as its subject. The sessions will be held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., October 27, 28 and 29.

Robert A. Hardt, vice-president of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J., representing the industry, and James H. Liberty, director of the council, jointly announced the event. Mr. Hardt is chairman of the program committee.

The purpose of the Industrial Council is to promote better understanding of industry's key role in today's world. It is organized by RPI with the cooperation of American industry. In the preceding four sessions, approximately 600 leaders of the oil, chemical, electrical and automotive manufacturing industries have been hosts to a total of nearly 3,000 secondary school teachers from across the nation.

Some 1,000 educators representing secondary schools from Maine to California will attend the pharmaceutical industry

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NWDA Moves Offices in N. Y.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has moved its offices to 60 East 42nd street, New York. The new telephone number is Oxford 7-0337.

Soybean Association Details Cincinnati Convention Plans

The American Soybean Association has announced the program for its thirty-fifth annual convention, to be held in conjunction with the meeting of the National Soybean Processors Association, in the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29 through 31.

The opening day will be devoted largely to committee meetings of the ASA and the annual business meeting of the NSPA. On August 30 the following papers will be presented during a morning session:—"Varietal Research Work Under the Expanded Program," by a speaker to be announced; "The Need for Research on Soybean Oil Meal," by Dr. J. C. Cowan, head of the oilseeds section at the Northern Utilization Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Peoria, Ill.; "What Will We Get for 1955 Crop Soybeans?" by Dr. T. A. Hieronymus, associate professor of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois, and "Are We Headed for Soybean Surpluses," by a speaker to be announced.

These papers will be presented during the afternoon:—"The Market for Soya Products in Europe," by G. Chipperfield, president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, London, England; "The European Market From the American Viewpoint," by J. W. J. Stedman, marketing specialist of the fats and oils division of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the De-

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Textile Chemists' Ass'n Tells Atlantic City Meeting Agenda

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has announced the program for its annual convention, to be held September 22 through 24 at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

At a general technical meeting on the opening day the following papers will be presented:—"The Use of Radioactive Tracers to Study the Interaction of Cellulose With Simple Salt Solutions and With Dye Baths," by Howard J. White, jr., and Mary Moncrieff-Yeates, of the Textile Research Institute; "Catalysis in Blended Chemical Finishes," by D. Donald Gagliardi, of Gagliardi Research Corporation, and "Present Status of Theory of Dyeing," by Dr. Emery I. Valko, of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.

On September 23 the following papers will be presented:—"Recent Advances in

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Proprietary Group Changes Dates, Site of '56 Conclave

The Proprietary Association, originally scheduled to hold its 1956 convention May 10 to 12 at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., has changed the dates and place of the meeting. The conclave will be held, instead, May 7 to 9 at the Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla. The change was made, the organization said, because the capacity of the Hot Springs hotel was inadequate to accommodate all association members and because "other difficulties in connection with holding our meeting at the Homestead seemed imminent."

Dr. Hale, Chemurgy's Originator, Dies at 79

Dr. William Jay Hale, research consultant to Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and widely known as the "father of chemurgy," died August 8 in Midland. He was seventy-nine years old.

Dr. Hale, one of the nation's top organic chemists, began his career as an instructor in chemistry at the University of Michigan. While there he met the late Dr. Herbert H. Dow, founder of Dow Chemical, and the two became associated in research that later led to processes for quantity production of chemicals.

The word "chemurgy" was coined by Dr. Hale out of the "chemeia" meaning chemistry and "ergon" meaning work, thus "chemistry at work." Dr. Hale described chemurgy as "the direction of nature's life agencies to the production of chemicals for industry."

Dr. Hale rose to an associate professorship at the University of Michigan and then, in 1917, became associated with Dow Chemical Company. He established the organic research laboratory in 1919 and from then until 1934 served as its director. He assumed the position of research consultant in 1934. Dr. Hale started the company's chemical library a year after joining the firm.

Among Dr. Hale's achievements were development of processes to increase production of indigo, chloroacetic acids and phenylethyl alcohol. He also helped to develop a chlorobenzene process for the production of phenol. Dr. Hale was a pioneer in the development of chlorophyll for use in food products, and held many early patents in this field.

As the national leader in the field of chemurgy, Dr. Hale gave many lectures and wrote several books on the subject. He believed that the production of ethyl

—*Continued on page 47*

Antibiotics Use in Farming To Be Discussed in October

The first International Conference on the Use of Antibiotics in Agriculture, both animal and plant, will be held in Washington, D.C., October 19 through 21. Sponsor is the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Institute an supported by American Cyanamid Company, New York; Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

Invitations to participate in the conference have been extended to forty-four leading research scientists in Europe, South Africa, Australia, Latin America, and the United States. Dr. Howard I. Cole, conference secretary, is in charge of arrangements and Dr. Ted Byerly of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., is chairman of the academy-research council committee which is planning the program for the meeting.

"It is anticipated," says Dr. Byerly, "that this conference will bring worldwide information on the impact of antibiotics in the field of animal nutrition and food production up to date. We here in this country have made great strides in their use in feeding formulas, and there is indication that their impact will be equally great in the vegetable and processing fields. Primarily this conference will concern itself with their effects upon plants and animals which provide our food."

Remington Medal Dinner Dec. 5; Dr. Cook Recipient

The Remington medal presentation dinner, sponsored by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be held December 5 at the Sheraton Astor hotel, New York. This will be the thirty-second presentation and the 1953 Remington medallist is Dr. Roy Bird Cook, secretary of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy. Dinner chairman will be Prof. Frank J. Pokorny of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy and vice-president of the New York APhA.

Salk Medal Is Authorized

President Eisenhower last week signed a resolution to award Dr. Jonas E. Salk a gold medal for his work in the development of the polio vaccine. Sponsored by Rep. Irwin D. Davidson of New York, the resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a suitable gold medal recognizing Dr. Salk's accomplishment and present it to him. Bronze replicas of the medal are also authorized and may be sold to the public by the Treasury Department.

Great new and original Roche development

'ROCHE' VITAMIN **A** *with* **Beta CAROTENE**

100% NATURAL COLOR with Total Vitamin A Potency

FOR MARGARINE

When you use vitamin A 'Roche' and beta carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil you get *natural color* and *vitamin A potency* in *one* plant operation.

You may have vitamin A acetate or palmitate 'Roche' and beta carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil to your specifications so that your margarine safely delivers the required vitamin A value of 15,000 U.S.P. units per pound and also meets your color requirements. Roche does the blending and delivers the material to you in sanitary tin cans which are especially suitable for batch mixing. Vitamin A and beta carotene 'Roche' dissolves readily in warm margarine oils with uniform distribution throughout the batch.

Batch size cans of Vitamin A and Beta Carotene 'Roche' blended in vegetable oil to your specifications.

No more messy mixtures of separate colors are needed. Beta carotene 'Roche' imparts a true natural color without tinge of green. It does not change to a reddish color as do some vegetable pigments during storage.

Beta carotene is the *natural,* non-toxic coloring matter of butter and other dairy products. It gives your food added nutritional value, too.

Adopt this modern Roche method of *fortifying* and *coloring* your margarine in *one operation.* Specify vitamin A with beta carotene 'Roche.' Ample supplies are assured.

Beta CAROTENE *'Roche'*

FOR SHORTENING and other foods

Beta carotene 'Roche' makes your good foods better because it gives them true, *natural* yellow color and at the same time *adds nutritional value.*

Available in a 24% semi-solid suspension, beta carotene 'Roche' supplies 400,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A activity per gram. The amount of beta carotene 'Roche' required to color a pound of shortening represents 8000-9000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A.

Processing is simplified. The 24% semi-solid suspension of beta carotene 'Roche' dissolves readily in warm fluid shortening to give you uniform distribution of color and a substantial amount of vitamin A activity.

Plan now to put this new Roche product to work for you. Get the benefits of *natural color* and *added nutritional value* in your shortening.

24% Semi-solid Suspension of Beta Carotene 'Roche'

400,000 U.S.P. units per gram 'Roche' beta carotene in vegetable oils.

33-pound steel pails, double Synthetasine lined, with removable-replaceable-leverlok cover.

3-pound tripletite tamperpruf metal cans.

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 12 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .88
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see MD
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, gran., bbls., smaller lots, same basis. ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lo. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .38
Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms. works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms. works lb. 1.59 - 1.69
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots. fib. dms. lb. 6.00 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l. works frt. equald lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .28¼- .29¼

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms. c.l lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb. 27½- —
smaller lots lb. 28 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms. ton lots. works. lb. .66 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .68 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.10 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - 79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - 71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 .59
245° C. to 268° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech. bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —

Acacia—Acid, 2-Naphthylamine-1-Sulfonic

Acid, desoxycholic, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs works lb 14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. 34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls. works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys. c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric tech., bgs., dms lb. 27 .28
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb. .80 -
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd. bbls., frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .35
chys. lb .19 - —
dms. lb 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophospuoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, chys. dlvd E lb 37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks works, frt equald ton.30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.33.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb 1134- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1 2c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb 75 - 95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks Belle, W Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 - —
Isonicotinic 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12 35
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1905- —
w.w, dms lb. .2205- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech. dms lb. .70 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic purif (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. 28 - 29¾
1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol 7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	S E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				w. w.	west
				W.	warehouse
				whse.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

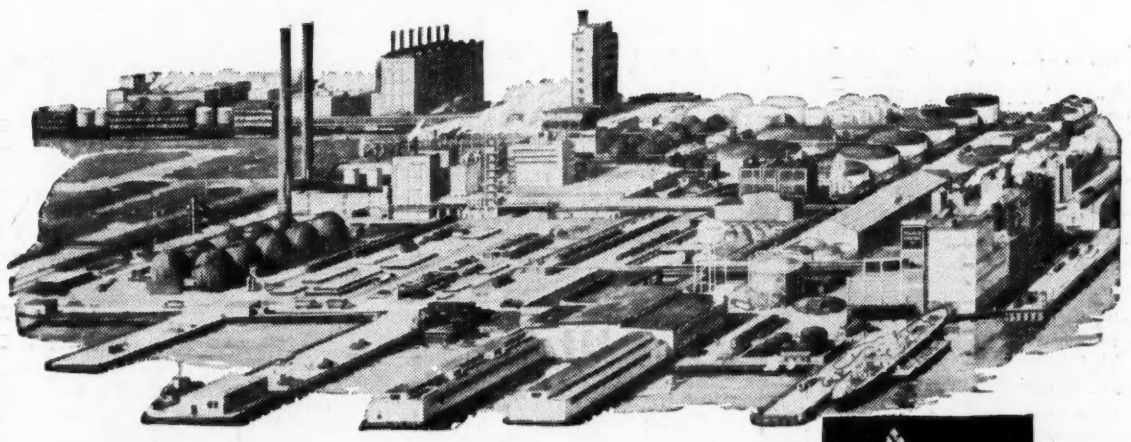
Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .16 — —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .17¾- .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Succinic purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small, dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.60 - 1.62
powd., cryst., bbls lb. 1.64 - 1.66
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, bp. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, purif., bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol). lb. .23 - —
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



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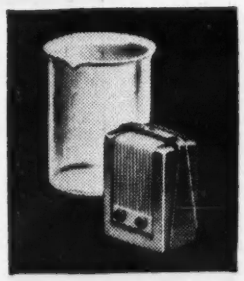
Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?

ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590



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Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 - .64
tanks, same basis..gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis ..gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works ..... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia.... lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..... lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., soild, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms.., c.l., dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .35 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd..... gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms..... lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld.... lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms.. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs... lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., annyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys... lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .026 - —
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works ... lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works ... lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).

Aluminum, paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms..... lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms..... lb. .72 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works....ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works... lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 8.00 -10.00

Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .... lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb dms lb. 3.53 - —
Ammonia, anhyd. fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .33 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ..... ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ..ton.395.50 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .39 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots ..... lb 4.26 4.38
Linoleate 80% dms. works lb. .50 .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western. works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton. ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ... lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

These Pfizer products will help you

"CLEAN UP" IRON OXIDE PROBLEMS

● For industry's continuing fight against rust, Pfizer offers these proven products:

CITRIC ACID. An important chemical in many metal cleaning pastes and liquid formulations for both home and industrial use. Solutions of citric acid, partially neutralized with ammonia, are excellent rust and scale removers. Their use results in the least possible loss of metal. Moreover, citric acid has an extremely low order of toxicity.

AMMONIUM CITRATE DIBASIC. A dry product for rust and scale removal with the same characteristics as the citric acid solutions partially neutralized with ammonia. It is of particular interest to manufacturers who market packaged home cleaners.

OXALIC ACID. Because Pfizer oxalic acid solubilizes iron oxide, it is the chief ingredient in radiator cleaning compounds. Combined with a wetting agent, oxalic acid solutions also find extensive use in washing railway cars and locomotives.

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CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
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Manufacturing Chemists for Over 100 Years

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For more information about Pfizer products to "clean up" iron oxide problems, send for Technical Bulletins:
#15, Ammonium Citrate and Citric Acid in Scale and Rust Removal ..... ☐
#61, Chemicals for Metal Finishing ..... ☐
#34, Oxalic Acid .... ☐
Dept. OP

NAME _____
TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Ammonium Perchlorate—Benzotrichloride

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - 75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½ - .47½
Phosphate, coml. bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 - 47.00

For contracts signed prior to Aug. 1, 1955, discount $3; prior to Oct. 1, discount $2, and prior to Jan. 1, 1956, discount $1 per ton.

syn bgs. c.l. western, works ton 44.00 - —
bulk works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44% dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ton.300.00 - —
tanks frt alld, 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purit., cbys. 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.23.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcenol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms lb .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb 1.75 - 2.20
Nurrie USP bgs. lb 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns. dms lb 74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l. works, lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms. c.l. works, lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .33 - —
Syrian, bgs lb. No prices.
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .24 - —
powd., dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½ - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - .29
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - .30½
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .28½ - .31½
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .60½ - .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.00 - 83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00 -
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.27.00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
select, 270°-295° F., fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton.180.00 - 190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cbys., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20

20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Available in Tank Car Quantities from Niagara Falls, New York

20° Baumé Commercial Grade Muriatic Acid is also available for prompt tank car shipments from Carlsbad, New Mexico.

specifications

20° and 22° Baumé Water White Grade

COLOR.....WATER WHITE
IRON.....0.0001% MAXIMUM
FREE CHLORINE.....NONE
ARSENIC.....NONE
INORGANIC SALTS.0.002% MAXIMUM
SULFATES.....0.0003% MAXIMUM
ORGANIC MATTER 0.0002% MAXIMUM
SUSPENDED MATTER.....NONE

MURIATIC ACID

International's Muriatic Acid is produced from inorganic materials and, at the Niagara Falls Plant, is made directly by burning hydrogen with chlorine. You can be sure of the purity, quality and consistency of grade to specifications. Muriatic Acid, in the grade and quantity you require, is available for prompt shipments. We shall be glad to send samples on request.

International MINERALS CHEMICALS

MINING·REFINING·MANUFACTURING CAUSTIC POTASH—*all standard grades;* CARBONATE OF POTASH—*all standard grades;* POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—*refined and technical grades;* SULFATE OF POTASH; LIQUID CHLORINE; MURIATIC ACID.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Address all inquiries to Industrial Sales Dept., Potash Division
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .129
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 3.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
limitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .73 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½ - .18¼
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.15 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton. 65.00 - —
Los Angeles ton. 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton. 70.00 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton. 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton. 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50

Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - 15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ - .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼ - .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .65 - —
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .03 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
sec-Acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-).

BROMIDES
for chemical processing

Hydrobromic Acid

A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

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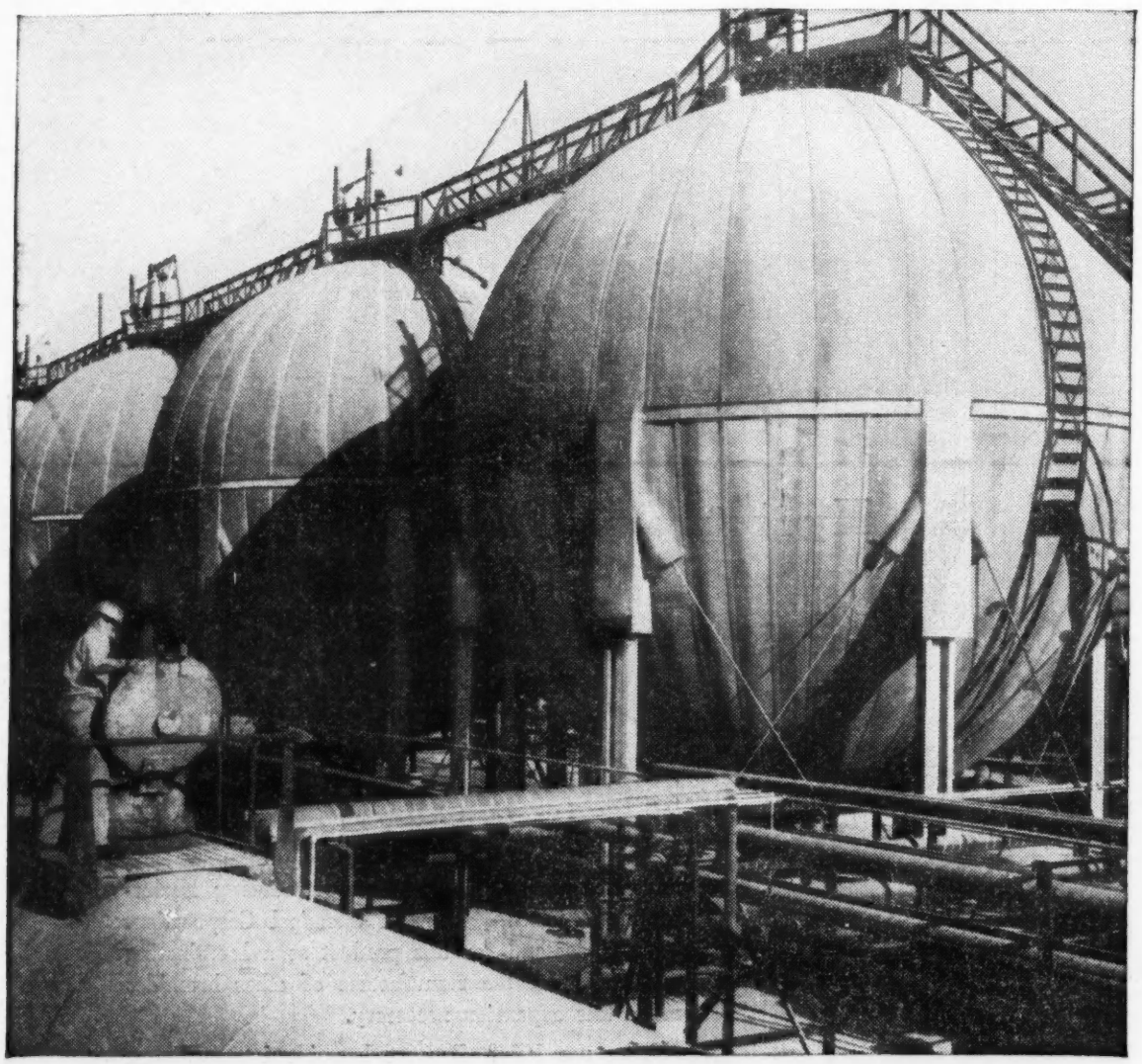
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol—Charcoal, Bone

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more. lb. 2.80 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram. .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 - 7.50
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same oasis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip. dense ogs. c.l., works. ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, t.l., frt. equald ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms, works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-fram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
Calcim phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lib. .09 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09½- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
selected, bleached, cs lb. 3.80 - —
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.10 - 2.20
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works. million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns. gram. .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .23½- .24
New Zealand, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- .17
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .15½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., c. & f ton.115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).



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As ammonia production climbs to meet growing agricultural and industrial requirements, *dependability* is more important than *availability*. At Mathieson this dependability is achieved through balance and flexibility. Three plants—Lake Charles, La., Morgantown, W. Va., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—provide both commercial and refrigeration grades in key consuming areas. A favorable balance between agricultural and industrial outlets minimizes peak-demand seasonal shortages.

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

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ETHYLENE OXIDE • ETHYLENE GLYCOL • DIETHYLENE GLYCOL • TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL • POLYGLYCOLS • DICHLOROETHYLETHER • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • METHANOL • SODIUM METHYLATE • ETHYLENE DIAMINE

2767

Charcoal hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.00 -83.00
gran., bgs., works.....ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.72.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.55.00 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.51.50 - —
t.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works..lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 6.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis..lb..42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis..lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis..lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt. alld.....lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works. lb. .08½- —
cbys. works lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .51 - .53
Chromium, green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots.....oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs....lb. .56 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat.....lb. .80 - —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots.....oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton.10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l. Tenn ton.20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port..long ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port..long ton.27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.10.00 - —
t.c.l., Georgia, works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works, ton.13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse...net ton.60.00 -65.00

Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Zanzibar, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse..gal. .255 - —
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2650- .32
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd.lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.13 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd.lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8¼% Co., dms.lb. .75¼- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ev whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs..lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz..17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. 40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .56 - .61
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .28 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30½- .32
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Copper cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .76 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .38 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47½- .49¼
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .57½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .55¼
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .48 - .56¼
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works.lb. .1940- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs.12.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.25 -13.75
monohydrated, 35% dms. works 100 lbs.20.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.20.85 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.26.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.28.25 -28.75
Undecylenate, dms lb 2 90 3 00
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.151.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f lb.146.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., afloat lb. No prices.
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .07½- —

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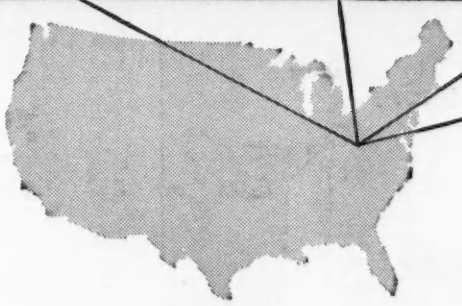

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Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.61.00 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .528 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .185 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - .27
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .12½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .12½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works.ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37½
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

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2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48½
2-4-D, butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.48.00 - —
17%P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - —
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .23 - —
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .22 - —
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl. bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., dlvd lb. .30½- .31¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Borihorate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27

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Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .09
Sulphate, bulk gram. .07 - .09
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 3.00
tech, dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28¼ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½ - .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .52
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

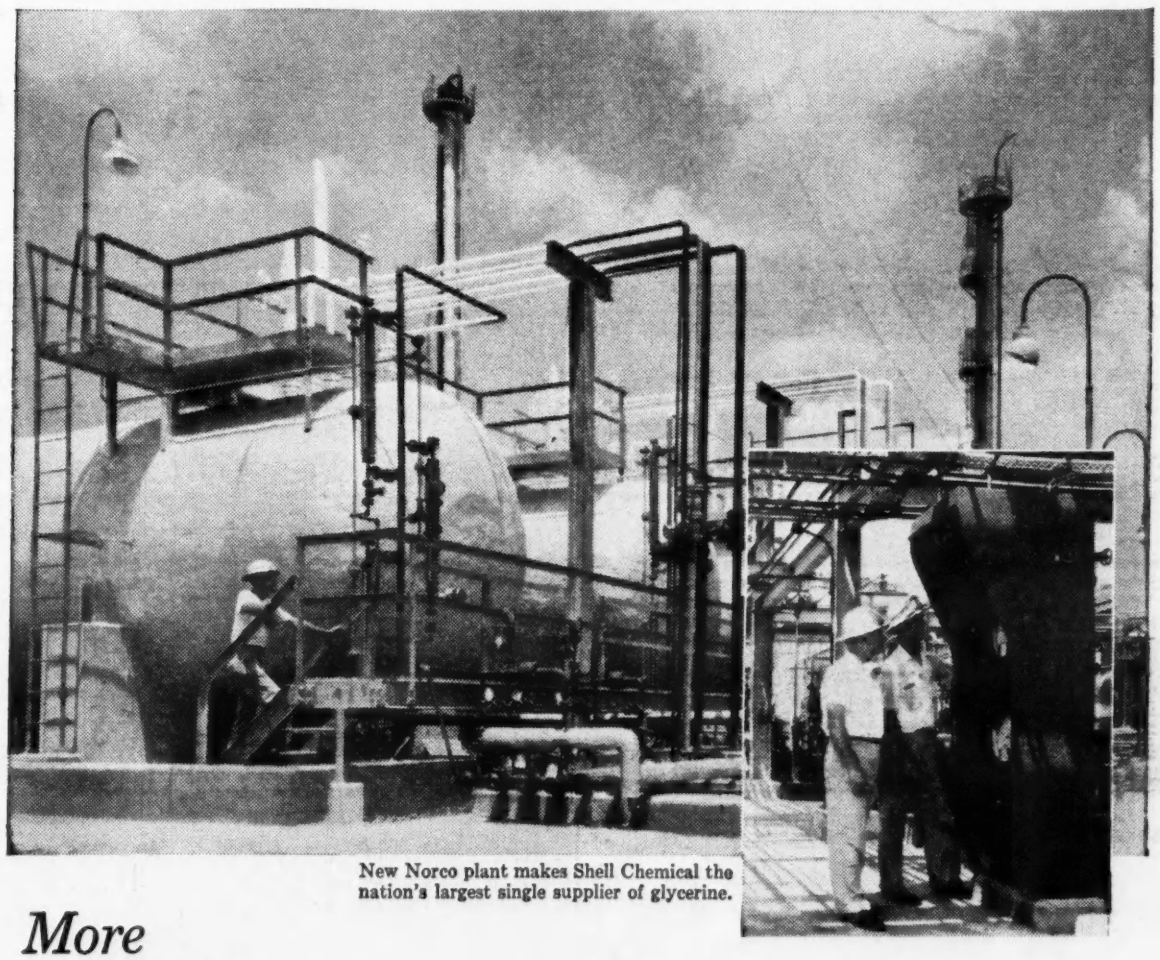
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .91 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.07 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .83 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .93 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .96 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —



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Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains—Fuller's Earth, Powd., Calcined

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
- Black blue No. 550 ..... lb. .81 - —
- Jet No 551 ..... lb. .89 - —
- Brown R, conc ..... lb. 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 - —
- Red 4B, conc ..... lb. 1.37 - —
- Yellow C ..... lb. 1.18 - —
- FN, conc ..... lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar for stains, spirit-soluble 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
- Auramine O ..... lb. 1.85 - —
- Black, basic blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2B, conc ..... lb. 1.71 - —
- Brown Bismarck R, conc ..... lb. .86 - —
- Chrysoidine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc ..... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine, B ..... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ..... lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra ..... lb. .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —
- Orange acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo, conc ..... lb. .90 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
- Egg albumin (see Albumin).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.07 - 1.09
- tanners bbls ..... lb .06 - .06½
- Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
- powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
- select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 42.50 - 44.00
- Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. 3.75 - —
- Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz lots ..... oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .75 - —
- Sulfate cryst, tins, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .72 - —
- powd. tins 100-oz lots ..... oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
- Epinephrine, syn. USP bots., 100-gram lots ..... gram. .45 - .55
- Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
- Ergosterol, unirradiated crvst ..... kilo. 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF dms, tin-lined ..... lb 3.00 - —
- Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
- Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 84.00 - —
- Ether (see specific product)
- Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms, c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
- Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½ - —
- syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .14¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —
- Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .58 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40½ - —
- l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½ - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .38¾ - —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .41 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .43 - —
- Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .35½ - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
- tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
- Butyrate, works ..... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane)
- Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works ..... lb. .72 - .80
- vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., ogs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .65 - .70
- smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .81
- Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
- dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
- tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
- Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45
- Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss ..... lb. .42½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40½ - —
- Ethyl ethanolamines, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .10 - —
- Ether, absolute, ACS, dms ..... lb. .27 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ..... lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns ..... lb. .37 - —
- ¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
- indust., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .13 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .10 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. ..... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, cbys., works ..... lb 3.30 - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, fr., equald. ..... lb. .51½ - .52
- Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz. 11.85 - —
- Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
- Oenanthate, dms. ..... lb 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
- Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .47 - —
- N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works ..... lb 1.02 - —
- N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
- Ethylamine (see Mono Di- or Tri-)
- N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l. frt alld. ..... lb. .51 - —
- l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
- tanks. frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
- Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19½ - .20¼
- l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - .21¼
- tanks ..... lb. .18¼ - —
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
- Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies 1c per lb higher
- Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½ - —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
- Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
- Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½ - —
- Monomethyl ether dms. c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½ - —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29¾ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, triple pressed, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
- Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .24½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15½ - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis ..... lb 44 - —
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ..... lb 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb 1.40 - 1.50
- Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
- Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .17

F

- Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 19.50 - —
- Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
- Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .17 - —
- Czech, medium, bgs ..... lb. .11 - —
- Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .12 - —
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .09 - —
- Moroccan, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
- Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .09 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
- soln., USP IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
- djns. ..... lb. .17 - —
- Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 - 14.00
- Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
- indust., cryst., bbls. c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
- l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
- 42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
- sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
- USP cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .07½ - .09
- Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
- Hydrophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 3.45 - —
- Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .25¾ - —
- Oxalate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .85 - .87
- Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs ..... lb. .64 - .65
- Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms ..... lb. .78 - .81
- Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .29½ - —
- Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .37 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - .43
- Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.75 - 33.75
- l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 - 40.75
- lb. .37 - —
- Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .56 - .59
- green, USP XII, gran., dms ..... lb. .56 - .59
- Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½ - .28¼
- Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .30½ - .33¼
- Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½ - .28¼
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ..... lb. .88 - —
- Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ..... ton. 34.50 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
- bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
- bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
- USP cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½ - .10
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.00 - —
- Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 4.00 - —
- Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
- Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ..... ton. 133.00 - —
- Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ..... ton. 129.00 - —
- Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .0675 - —
- l.c.l., works ..... lb. .072 - .0725
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
- Zone 2, 12-15%, methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .071 - —
- tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .043 - —
- Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .0375 - —
- Zone 2, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04 - —
- Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
- Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .60 - .61
- Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ..... ton. 19.00 - —
- powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ..... ton. 17.50 - —
- calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ..... ton. 20.00 - 21.75

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Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ..ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W .....lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l .lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls l.c.l .....lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls .....lb. .21½- —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis.lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls.....lb. .38 - —
Cochin, bgs. .....lb. .36 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .48 - —
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .47 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .36 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .23 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .21 - —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs .....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08½- —
not all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.20 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .39¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40¼- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works .lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs.....lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins .lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms .....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls.....lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis... lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs.....lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs.....lb. .37 Nom.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs.....lb. No Stocks
dust, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
WS, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs.....lb. .22 - —

Fuller's Earth, Oil Bleaching Grade—Hexalin

Gum, pontianak, chips, bgs ....lb .28 - —
nubs bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs. ....lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
E, bgs .....lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs....lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale chips, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs. .....lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls .....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14½- .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .40 - .50
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .32 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls .....lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs. .....lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs.....lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs .....lb 2.35 2.60
No. 3, cs .....lb. 1.75 1.80
powdered, USP bbls .....lb. 1.25 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bgs. (trucks, dlvd. N Y C tons.20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis. ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. .....ton.16.00 - —
imp English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse.....ton.60.00 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns .....lb. 4.10 - 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls .lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root bls .....lb. 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls. l.c.l. .....lb. 41 - —
No 4, bbls. l.c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls .....lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex .....gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms .....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclonexanol).

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Hexamethylenetetramine—Lignosulfonate, 70% Tannin

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .322 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo. 400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton 6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
85%, ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms. gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cins., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronelial, cns lb. 7.65 - 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 5.55 - 5.85
b-Ionone, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M).
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

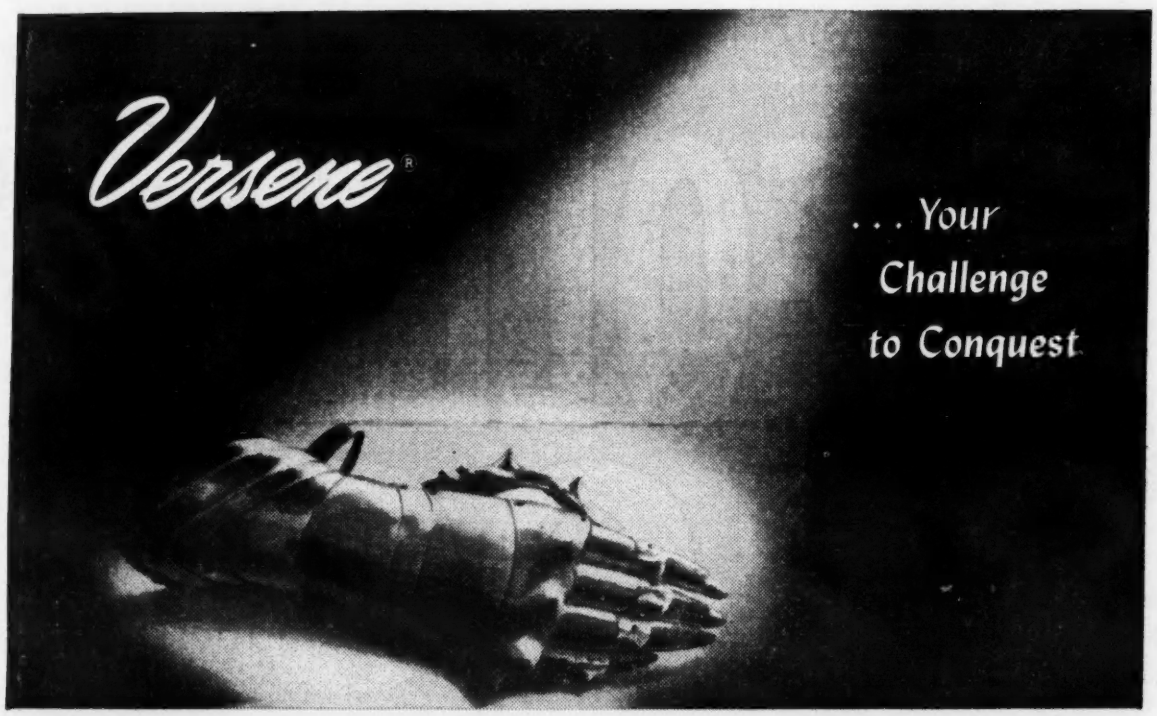
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1112- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls lb. .11½- —
Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - —
Turkish, bls lb. .28 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .24
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic, sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms. lb. .43 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex wnse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .43¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —



VERSENE PRODUCTS — Versene® is a powerful chelating agent for polyvalent metallic cations throughout the pH range, with the exception of iron in alkaline solution (See Versen-OL). Versene is prepared as a liquid, a liquid concentrate, or in solid forms and is essentially a technical grade of the tetra sodium salt of EDTA that has a high capacity for chelating alkaline earth metals. VERSENE inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions. This low cost, powerful, multi-purpose chelating agent has numerous industrial applications and should be evaluated first in trying to improve metallic cation control. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSEN-OL is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH 7 to pH 10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful chelating agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt, and zinc. (Available as 47% solution)

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It chelates both iron and other metallic ions. (Available as liquid or powder)

VERSENE-T chelates ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution. (Available as 55.5% solution)

VERSENE-9. This is a technical grade of the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram chelates a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFeEEDTA, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil. (Available in 50 lb. bags)

VERSENE — MADE FOR YOU — When you have a problem involving excesses or deficiencies of metallic ions in solution the Versene products can help you. They can selectively track down and inactivate traces of practically any ionized metal (Mn, Pb, Ca, Cu, Zn, Fe, etc.) in solution. As precise and powerful chelating agents, they give mole-for-mole control over cations. They may be used for many separations including the rare earths. Also, for the preparation of metallic chelates, especially useful in the polymerization of rubber, plastics, etc. Especially important is their use in the development of new analytical procedures and techniques. It will pay to investigate. Ask for technical data and sample.

WAREHOUSE STOCKS

Chas. S. Tanner Co., Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Knoxville, Tenn.
Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 West 18th Street, Chicago 8, Illinois
Independent Chemical Corp., One Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
Baroda & Page, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.
George Mann & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Blvd., Providence, R. I.
Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., San Francisco, Calif., Salt Lake City, Utah
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., Seattle, Wash., & Portland, Ore.
Braun Corporation, Los Angeles, California
European Manufacturing Agent:
Roxolinfabrikes Aktiebolag, Helsingborg, Sweden

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND • MICHIGAN
Dow

Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point..ton.18.71 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms .... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls.... lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.59.00 -60.00
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis ton.56.00 -56.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd . lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .85 - 1.12½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.13½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., tech., cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. 1.05 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd..... lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.14.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld. lb. .90 - .90½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .91½- .96
Manganite, dms., works..... lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms... ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works..... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots..... lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Titanate, dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Lobelia herb, bls..... lb. .75 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works...oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls. l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls.. l.c.l ..... lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, l.c.l..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots...kg. 140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 1.55 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works.....lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns..... lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls..... lb. .43 - .53
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald .....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26¼- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..... lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesuim trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E..... lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Arsenate, bgs..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms..... lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works..... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works....ton.88.00 - —
dms., works ..... ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. .....lb.. 1.79 - 1.93
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd .....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms .....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls. lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms... lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.71.00 - —
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
single dm., works.....lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works ..... lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs..lb. 9.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns..... lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms .... lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask... net-flask.254.00 -258.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol w of Miss. 5c. higher
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal. .33 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., man., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. man., frt. alld. or dlvd..... gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64

HARSHAW

Lead Linoresinate Liquid 24%

Improved Quality

Lead	24%
% Total Solids	65.5
Gardner Viscosity at 25°C	A-1
Appearance at 25°C	Sparkling Clear
Gardner Viscosity at −8°F	K
Appearance at −8°F	Sparkling Clear
Gardner Color	9-10
Flash Point	110°F
Specific Gravity at 25°C	1.135

Harshaw Improved Quality Lead Linoresinate 24% can replace lead naphthenate on a pound for pound basis at a substantial saving in drier cost. The superior properties of Harshaw's Improved Quality Lead Linoresinate 24% are exemplified by the typical analysis shown along side the sample tube illustration.

SEND FOR A SAMPLE IN A GARDNER TUBE.

Test it for color, viscosity and excellent cold weather stability. You'll find the way to savings in drier costs.

The HARSHAW CHEMICAL Co.
1945 East 97th Street • Cleveland 6 Ohio

CHICAGO • CLEVELAND • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON 6, N. Y. • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH

Methyl Abietate—Nickel Sulfate

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

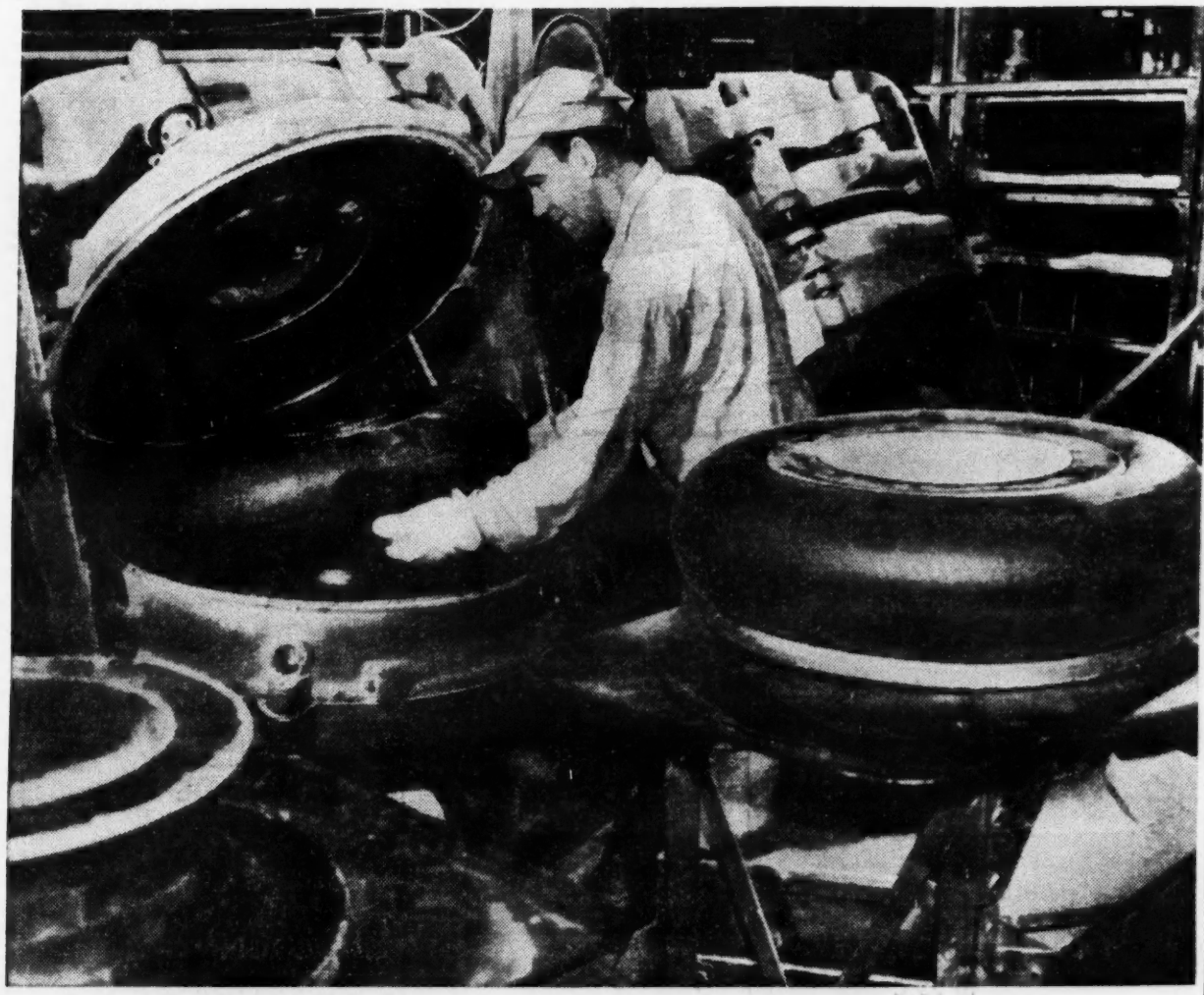
Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
s.p. dms., c.l., frt alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
Methyl cellulose, smaller lots, frtt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 5.30 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline, chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .63 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.s., works lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11½
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l. E. of Rockies lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 60.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock lb. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., game basis lb. .06¾- .07¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .07¾
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, large lots lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- .12½
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- .11¼
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. acfusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .77 - .90¼
Carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .38½- .46¼
Formate, bbls., tan lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- .38¼



From Accelerators to Wetting Agents— Rohm & Haas Methylamines

Rohm & Haas methylamines are ideal low-cost sources of basic organic nitrogen. They can be used as intermediates for many products, including rubber accelerators, pesticides, surfactants, quaternary disinfectants, pharmaceuticals, photographic developers and dyestuffs.

All three amines, mono-, di-, and trimethylamine, are supplied in both aqueous and anhydrous form, in drums, cylinders, or tank-cars. Large volume production in two separate plants guarantees you continuing availability; Rohm & Haas' twenty years experience in producing and handling methylamines assures you products of high purity and uniform, dependable quality.

Detailed, authoritative literature covering the use of these products is offered to assist you in research, process development, and plant design.

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 • —
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 • —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. lb. .54 • .57
powd., dms. lb. .60 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½-, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 • .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. lb. .73 • —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23 • —
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton 46.50 • —
40.8%N, tanks, same basis ton 51.15 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.10 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 • —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 • —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 • .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.50 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 • .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indain, bgs. lb. .44 • .45
West Indian, bgs., reconditioned. lb. .42 • .43
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 • .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 • .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 • —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

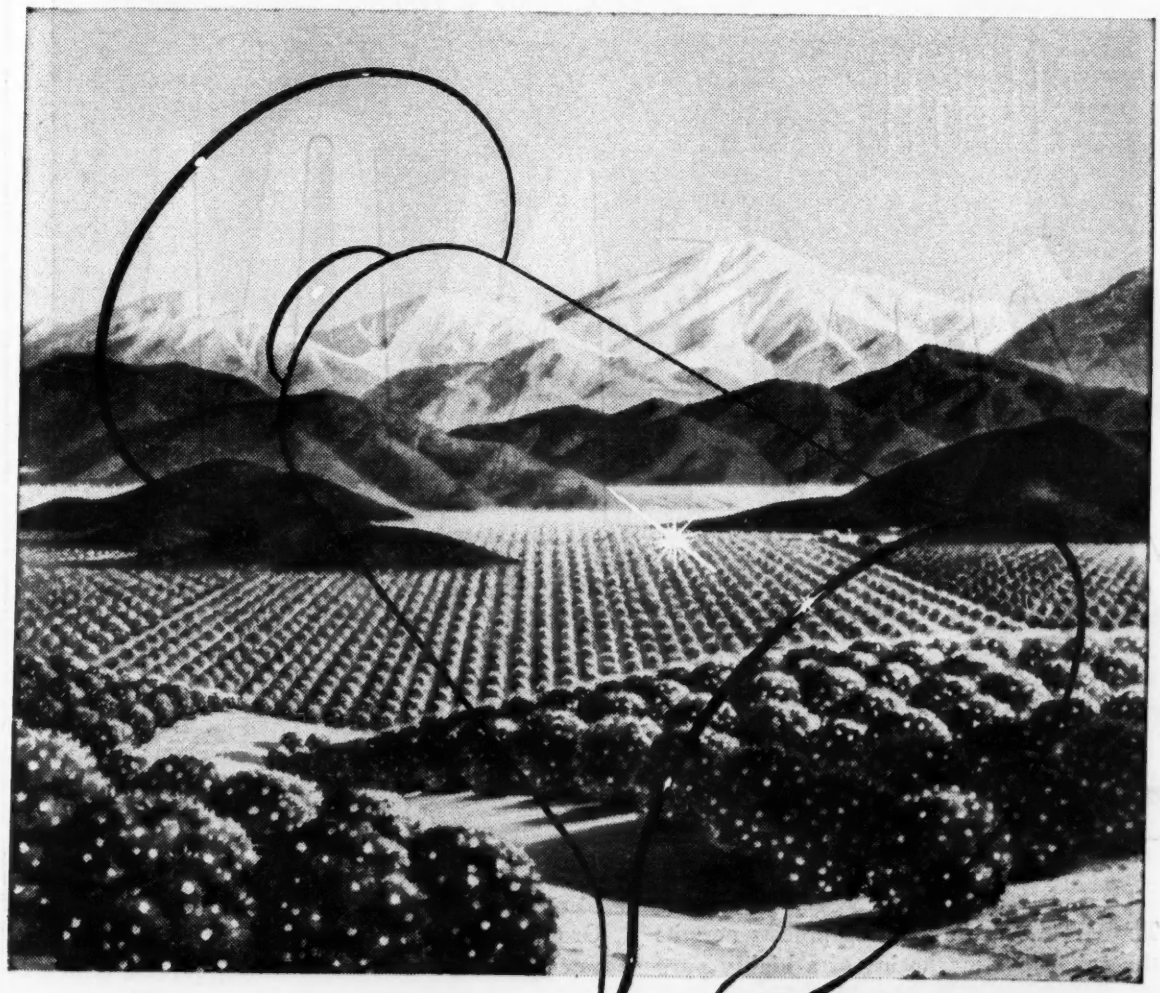
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 • .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. lb. .38 • .45
Avocado, cns. lb. 3.25 • —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 • 2.20
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 • 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 • 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 • 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 • —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.70 • 5.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 • .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 • 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.25 • 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .40 • .60
white, dms. lb. .28 • .50
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.85 -10.75
rectified, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.75 • 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 32.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP)
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2010- —
l.c.l lb. .2060- —
tanks lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. lb. .1525- —
tanks lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .13¾- .14
Castor, sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. lb. .1750- —
tanks lb. No prices.

Oil, creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 4.25 • 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.15 • 5.75
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.30 • —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 • 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.50 • 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .70 • 1.00
80-90%, dms. lb. .85 • 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.30 • 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.35 • 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 • .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 • .10
55,000 A units per gram, dms, 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 • .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Oil, fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 5.75 • 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 15.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 2.00 • 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .14¾- .16½
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .19
prime, burning, dms. lb. .18¾- .20¼
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.40 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 • 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 • .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms. cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.85 • 3.55
Lavender, Flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.85 • 4.60
33-40% ester, cns lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 • 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.85 • 9.80
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.75 • 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb 2.70 • 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 3.00 4.75
West Indian, cs. lb. 3.00 • 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.00 • 8.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. • Ontario, California
Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. • DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Oil, Linseed—Paraffin

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y lb. .1645- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1370- —
New York lb. .1495- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1525- —
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .07½- —
Gulf ports, f.a.s. lb. .07¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. lb. .18 - —
syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .87 - 1.50
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .14 - .14½
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. 5.50 7.65
Olibanum, bots. lb. 6.00 —
extra fine, bots lb.
Olive, edible, spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.30 - 2.440
Tunisian, same basis gal. 2.20 - 2.25
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00

Oil, origanum, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13 - .13½
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .11⅞- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¾ Nom.
refd., dms. lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP imported, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms. lb. 7.15 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms. lb. 7.45 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.80
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .1325- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1760- —

Oil, sage, clary, bots. lb. 18.50 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.60 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .85 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅛ —
foots, (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02 - —
refd., alkali, dms. lb. .14⅞- —
tanks, lb. .13⅜- —
clarified, dms. lb. .14⅜- —
tanks lb. .12⅞- —
salad, dms. lb. .15⅜- —
tanks lb. .13⅞- —
Spearmint, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tankcars lb. .1550- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars lb. .1450- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —

Oil, tall, refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12¼- .14
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (See T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works lb. .601 - —
whse. lb. .712 - —
tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.07 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¾- .28
tanks, N. Y. lb. .26 - .26¼
domestic mills lb. .25 - .25¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.50 -17.50
Java, cns lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormwood, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .10½- .10¾
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

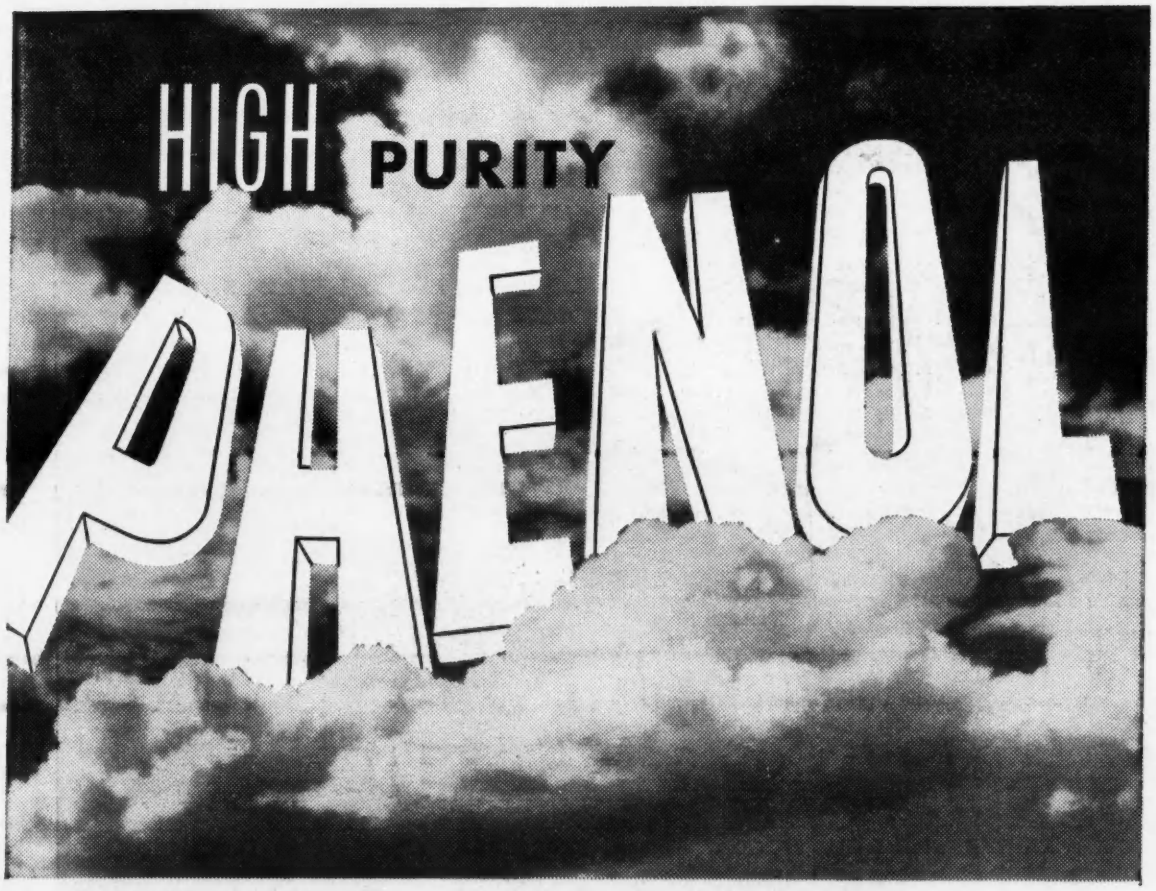
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthopehenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.



The Oronite manufacturing process permits the consistent marketing of a highly pure Phenol. Exceeding the U. S. P. congealing point specification of 39.0° C, Oronite's guaranteed minimum is 40.6° C—with actual shipments being regularly higher. This dependable high quality, at competitive prices, suggests Oronite as a leading Phenol source.

Oronite, with complete control of all basic raw materials in its manufacturing process is truly a 100% *basic source* of supply. Thus with Oronite you are assured of a reliable Phenol source, service and product when you need it.

Contact any Oronite office for further product and supply information.

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Wetting Agents	Purified Sulfonate	Para-Xylene 95%
Detergent Slurry	Cresylic Acids	Polybutenes	Ortho-Xylene
Detergent D-40	Gas Odorants	Acetone	Xylol
Detergent D-60	Lubricating Oil Additives	Naphthenic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Dispersant NI-O		Phthalic Anhydride	Hydroformer Catalyst
Dispersant NI-W	Sodium Sulfonates	Maleic Anhydride	Fuel Oil Additives

Basic Chemicals for Industry

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, Calif. • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas • Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio

3263

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .107½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .127½ - .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —

Paranitroaniln (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine)

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms. c.l., works, frt alld. on 98 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
c.l. same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb .20 - .21

Peanut meal 45% old process, bgs., mills ton 78.00 Nom.

Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —

Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .04½ - .05

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .29

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼ - —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .44 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .32 - .33
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .51 - .52
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .64 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
white, bgs. lb. .52 - —

Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —

Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
t.t., 1,000 gal. min., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½ - —

Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼ - .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅛ - .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜ - .05⅛
extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼ - .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜ - .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞ - .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜ - .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜ - .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½ - .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼ - .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½ - .03⅞

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125 - .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125 - .13375

Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625 - —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N. Y gal. .33¼ - —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)

VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —

Petroleum, solvents, partial aromatics, tanks, 310°-344°F, b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375 - —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18¼
t.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½

Petroleum, sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. 12½ - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —

Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾ - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - .17½
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - .14½
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —

USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - .18¾
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .19½ - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .17

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17

Phenothiazine NF fib dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —

Paraformaldehyde—p-Phenylphenol

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb dms. works lb 1.10 —
smaller dms. works lb 1.15 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib dms., dlvd. E lb 3.60 —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .90 —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 1.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —

PROVED PERFORMER

This mass of rubber and steel is a fine example of early automotive design, and is still in running condition today, almost half a century after it was built. It is an antique Cadillac touring car de luxe of the duster and goggles era.

Esso Petroleum Solvents have had the same test of time, and like the Cadillac, have built a fine reputation for superior quality and unfailing dependability. Why not get the highest quality next time you order? Specify Esso Petroleum Solvents for the quality your product deserves.

You can depend on Esso Solvents for

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—water terminals in industrial centers.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS — separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used in all handling operations. Prompt delivery to your door is assured.

SOLVENCY — Esso aliphatics and Solvesso aromatics cover both high and low solvency ranges.

CONTROLLED EVAPORATION—available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your most exacting requirements.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Esso

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

SOLD IN: Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ark., La.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

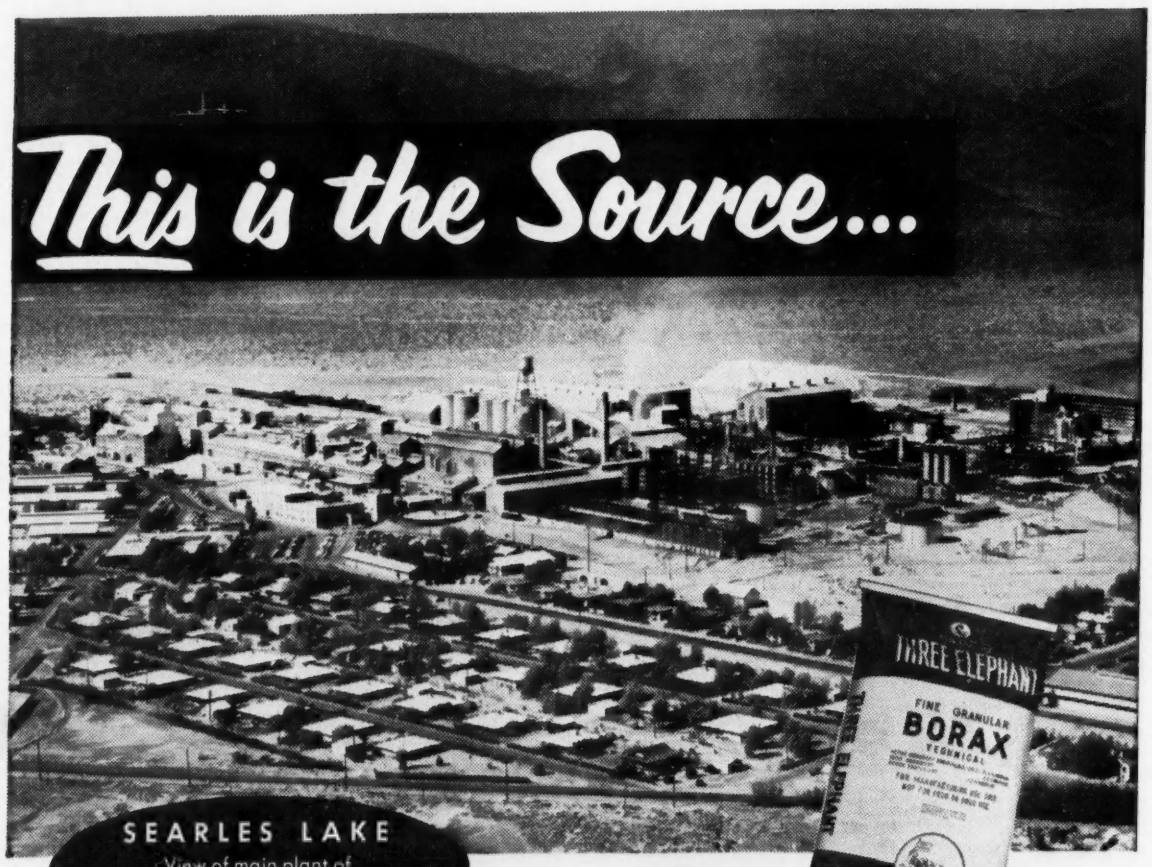
Boston, Mass. — Pelham, N. Y. — Elizabeth, N. J. — Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. — Baltimore, Md. — Richmond, Va. — Charlotte, N. C. — Columbia, S. C. — Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

Phloroglucinol—Propylene Dichloride

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 • —
tech., tin dms., works lb.10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.76 • —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.16 • —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.81 • —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.81 • —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.81 • —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.35 per bbl. and labor at $1.31.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., l.l., works lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 • —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 • .36
Phosphorus, trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 • .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 • —
Nitrate, USP, bots. vials oz. 4.80 • 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .83 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .73 • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E. lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., divd. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F., m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.80.00 Nom.
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .68 • .80
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.14.25 • —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 • —
Polish, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 • —
powd. dms lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt. lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 • —
smaller lots lb. .37 • .40
imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .47 • —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Carbonate, N.F., gram., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 • .12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .35 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd., dms lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 • .79
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. l to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 • 1.95
Manure salt, 22%, K_2O, June shipt. unit-ton. .17 • .1765
July forward unit-ton. .1765- .21
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 • .21
powd., dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-on. .38 • —
bgs., c.l., works, base price. ton.26.00 • —
July forward ton.27.20 • —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots.100 lbs.10.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 • —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 35c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 • —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, coml., dms., works, lb. .23½- .26¼
USP, dms., works lb. .26½- .28
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works, lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 • —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
l.c.l 100 lbs.17.80 • —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 • 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 • 7.60
bgs., c.l., works, June shipt.
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 • .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .689 • .758
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price. unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII cryst. dms lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .36½- .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanide).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton.13.45 • —
July forward ton.14.00 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .36½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .37 • —
smaller lots lb. .37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 • .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 • —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 • —
Acetate, bots. gram. .70 • —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .02½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¼- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, divd. lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 • 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Thiouracil bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 • —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Prices in West 1c. higher divd., on same basis.



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TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Located in the heart of California's great Mojave Desert—one of the world's richest sources of diversified chemicals for Industry and Agriculture—the Trona plant of AP&CC takes from the brine deposits of fabulous Lake Searles an inexhaustible supply of basic chemicals for Farm and Factory. That is why the Chemical Industry looks to TRONA as its prime source of raw materials for the myriad of chemical products we live by.

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PRODUCERS OF BASIC CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE—SODA ASH—BORAX—POTASH—SALT CAKE—LITHIUM—BROMINE and a diversified line of specialized agricultural and refrigerant chemicals.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. 02½ .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb. .02½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms. works gal. 8.35 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, c/ms. works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. 15 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grs., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra, lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. tots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
lithopone, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.00 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Lithol, Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —

Red, metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para, toner, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.15 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. 35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 25.50 - 34.00

Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb. 10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd. bbls lb. 49 45¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000 lb lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble insoluble dms. 1000 lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —

Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Sago flour raw, bgs lb. .06½- 06¾
refd., bgs lb. 08¼- 08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. .99 - —
table, vacuum common, fine, paper bgs, c.l 100 lbs. 1.17 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 .66
powd., fib dms lb. .75 .76
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls lb. .63 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lots lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.35 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 —
siftings lb. .17 —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 .18
No. 2, bls lb. .13 .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 —
pods, bls. lb. .14 —

Propylene Glycol—Senna Leaves

NORDA does what Nature does . . .

NORDA makes good scents

To smell a sweet pea is to wonder again just what Nature knows as she works. But she keeps her great secrets locked.

Norda has for many years been creating very fine scents and fine odors. Norda skills have succeeded in producing fragrances with the character Nature so subtly and truly puts into her own.

There is a Norda scent with the exquisite delicacy your perfumed products demand. There is a Norda odor to fill your deodorant needs. Norda will give you aerosol mists the quality that will sell them.

Economy points to Norda. Send for *free* Norda samples today.

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Norda Essential Oil and Chemical Company, Inc.
601 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • MONTREAL • HAVANA • LONDON • PARIS • GRASSE • MEXICO CITY

Serpentaria—Sodium Phenolsulfonate

Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .26
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Salvadorian, natural ..... lb. .16½ —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .54 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots ..... lb. .52 - .54
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots ... lb. .51 - .52
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots ..... lb. .50 - .51
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwhse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90¾- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .81¼- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .81⅜- —
500-oz. lots ..... lb. .81¾- —
100-oz. lots ..... lb. .82 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,-500-oz. lots oz. .57¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .59¼- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .59½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .60 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd. dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted, lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .14¼- .15½
soln., dms., works ..... gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Sodium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald .... 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works ... lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride tech (see Salt).
USP, bgs. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .70 - .78
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms ..... lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms ..... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l ... lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic), NF pellets, 100-lb. dms., c.l. 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 -129 50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works. ton 199 50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .18
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works .. lb. .85 - .93
anhd., cryst., dms., works .. lb. .70 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse .... ton 51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works .. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48

New Plant now in production taps natural source of sodium sulfate

West End Chemical Company now is producing Salt Cake and Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate at the rate of approximately 50,000 tons annually. These new products maintain the *premium quality* which has characterized West End Soda Ash and Borax for over 30 years. We proudly add Salt Cake and Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate to the list of industrial chemicals carrying the well-known West End brand.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
SODA ASH • BORAX • SODIUM SULFATE
SALT CAKE • HYDRATED LIME

West End will be pleased to submit samples, prices and freight schedules for your evaluation upon receipt of your inquiry. We request that you include any applicable specifications governing your requirements for these products.

West End Chemical Co.

Executive Offices: Nineteen Fifty-Six Webster Bldg., Oakland 12, California • Plant: Westend, California

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs

Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)

Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric dms., 1,500-lb lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½- —

Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71

Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., zone 1, dlvd ton. 120.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l. dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher

Stannate dms. works, frt alld. E lb. .557 - .611

Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 45%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .63
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½- —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½- —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 53.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .771 - .781
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.00 - 1.01
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .830 - 1.049
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .78¼- .79¼
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .947 - .967
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .09 - .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram .07 - .09
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthin, K, bots G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Komoi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd. cns., 10-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80

Sodium Phosphate—Sulfapyridine, NF, Powd.

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb — —
Styrolyl acetate bots 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
refd., white, bgs., resp. & — —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs. bgs., l.c.l. works, lb 76 —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP 30-80 mesh, dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powd. dms lb. 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb 7.00 7.50

Can basic & acidic properties in one molecule help you in your development work?

*Take a look at Du Pont Sarcosine**

CH_3NHCH_2COONa

A clear, aqueous solution of the sodium salt. It combines both basic and acidic properties—may have a faint odor of amine.

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity: 13.0±0.5%
Methylamine Content: 0.2% maximum
Total Cyanide Calculated as CN: 2 p.p.m. maximum
Sulfides Expressed as H_2S: 1 p.p.m. maximum
pH: 12.0±0.5

Perhaps this versatile secondary amine will help you as an intermediate or reactant in your process work. One interesting use is reaction with other compounds to form foaming agents for toothpaste.

Check over the properties of Du Pont Sarcosine. If you think it may help in your development work, just drop us a line on your company letterhead. We'll be glad to send you samples for evaluation. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Del.

*This compound sold in technical grade.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

Sulfapyridine-Sodium—Tributylamine

Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton.26.50 - —
ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sulfur, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .03¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tank?, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
i.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
i.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
i.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¼- .10
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾- .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex wse lb. .07½- .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
i.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
i.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l. same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
i.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpine, hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½- .74
a-Terpineol, dms., i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South, lb. .13½- —
i.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, frt. dms lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (straits) lb. .96¼- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, c.l. ton.147.50 - —
Rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
i.c.l., dlvd. E lb .25½- —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅜- —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
i.c.l., works lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd. dms., works lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .35 - —
2-4 Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Phosphates

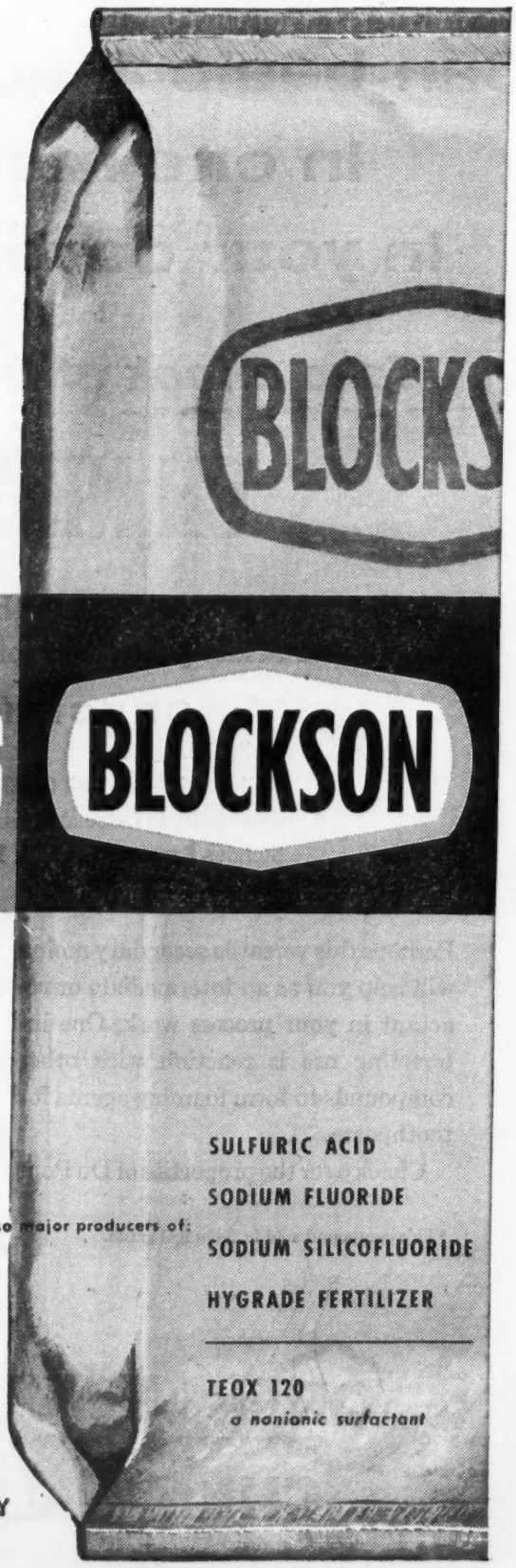
Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS



also major producers of:

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 • —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ref dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver. lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .47 — —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 • —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 • —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 • —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 • —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 • 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 • .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E, ex whse. ton.140.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 • —
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 • —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 • —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton.153.00 • —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 • —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 • .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 • .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 • 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.73.00 • —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.50.00 • —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .07¾- —
Vanadium pentoxide tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 • —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 7.50 • —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 • 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 • 7.25
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot. 1.12 • —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 • —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks works lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 • 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Viosterol in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
Viosterol, in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 • .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2, (see Riboflavin).
B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
less than kilo lots kilo.43.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

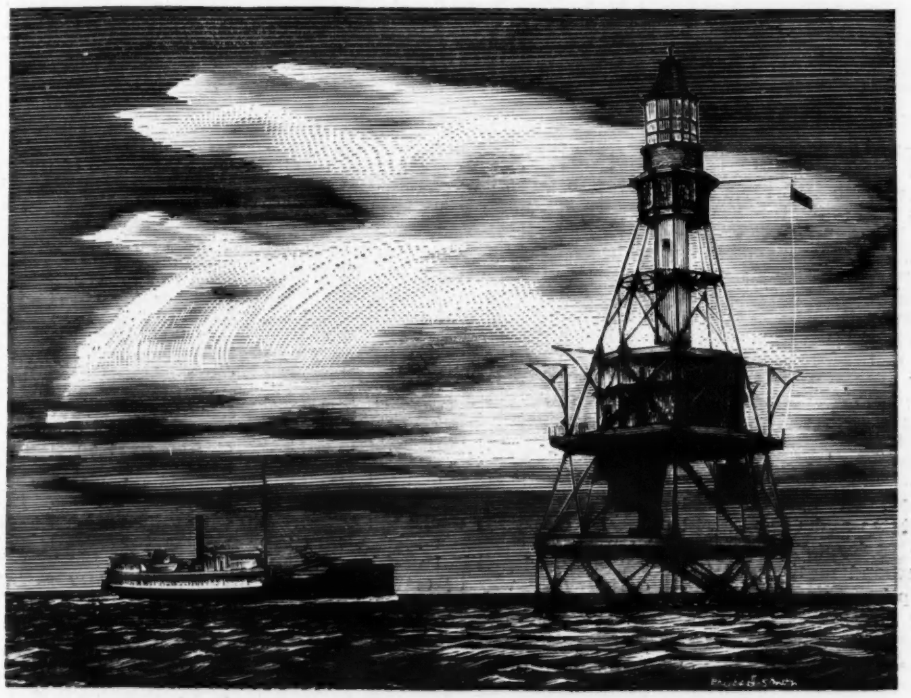
W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 • —
merchantable, bales, ex dock ton.95.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 • .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 • .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .64 • .65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .74 • .76
slabs lb. .73 • .75

Trichlorobenzene—Wax, Microcrystalline

Wax, bees, yellow, bricks lb. .67 • .68
slabs lb. .66 • .67
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .62 • .64
refd., bgs lb. .63 • .65
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .53 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 • .72
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .57 • .58
Carnauba, north country, No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .65 • .67
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 • .64
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 • .60
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 • .69
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 • 1.00
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. 1.01 • 1.03
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. lb. .43 • .46
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 • .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13¼
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 .25

—Continued on page 46



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Fowey Rocks Lighthouse is situated on the outer reefs 11 miles southeast of Miami, Florida. Built in 1878, it is of iron pile construction and stands in 4 feet of water with the light itself 110 feet above water. Fowey Rocks Lighthouse is one of a series of great offshore lighthouses that have made navigation safer and helped to eliminate an infamous wrecking industry that once thrived along the dangerous Florida Reefs.

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The New NNR Program

In the course of a chat during the centennial celebration of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a sideline observer of things pharmacal told the dean of a college of pharmacy, whom he had known for several decades, that the time had come to stop using the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary as textbooks and to replace them with the catalogs and other descriptive "literature" of manufacturers of "ethical" products. Physicians who do "columns" for the newspapers are talking along the same line today, deploring the fact that it is difficult for a lay person of adequate intelligence in such matters—or acting on their advice—to get simple, old fashion medicaments in a drug store because such things have been pushed off the shelves by "fantastic nostrums."

In line with that trend is a movement which offers the National Drug Trade Conference a most important topic for consideration at its annual meeting several months hence. That is the new drug-evaluation program of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

In combination with developments expected to come in new drug and other functional areas of the Food and Drug Administration under the new secretary's plans for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the AMA council's program demands most careful analysis toward thorough understanding. The council has invited the cooperation of manufacturers; FDA has always insistently requested such assistance. Both agencies need it—and so does the health service of the public. Plans to provide it should leave out nothing that can possibly be included.

Whatever may be one's opinion on whether the changing trends in materia medica are really as progressive as is concomitantly claimed, there is an actual condition to be faced. It is not to be questioned that the majority of medical practitioners must rely almost, if not quite, wholly upon what they are told by manufacturers' catalogs and brochures. The medical schools might well accept such "literature" for their classes. The AMA council intends to go still closer to the only source of information in the compiling of its "catalog"—New and Nonofficial Remedies—which has some measure of such curricular recognition. Its new program should be studied in detail in all divisions of the drug trade, beginning now, discussed in conference with members of the FDA personnel, and, especially given adequate serious consideration by the National Drug Trade Conference because there has been talk at times about a variety of conditions' attending NNR recognition.

US-Canadian Trade Conferences

Cabinet members of the governments of the United States and Canada will join in a trade parley September 26. It will be the second meeting of the bi-national group known as the United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs. Because of the great importance in all respects of the relations between the two countries and their peoples, the trade conference should be more ecological than political, more business than government. It would most wisely and beneficially be supplemented — or complemented — by a working conference of the business "cabinets" of this country and its northern neighbor. There is no international area in which the cultivation of mutual understanding and cooperation could or would do more good. It should be evident to every businessman that such cultivation is not, even in larger part, a political job.

Of course governments must have a part in the formulation of economic foreign policy. But, they need a great deal of advice from those who know that business is still the major factor in economic foreign relations among free peoples. It goes without saying that the advice should be properly representative of all the business interests which will be affected by the policy. That is where the difficulty comes in as has been quite plainly shown in various directions under the endeavors to readjust economic relations to the physical and political world conditions of today by way of GATT and other plans.

The industrial and commercial economies of the United States and Canada are based largely upon the same kinds of resources and are being promoted along quite similar lines and by the same methods. Naturally that must "spell" close competition; but it can also "spell" a goodly measure of partnership. In that also the major role should be taken by business. In fact, it must be—there is already too much unfounded propaganda among certain groups in Canada comprising allegations that the United States wants to annex that country.

The trade relations of this country and Canada are going to be subjected to various kinds and weights of pressure upon the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway. The business leaders of the two countries should get into serious conference on those possibilities—and inevitablities—now. That is another strong reason why they should be planning to supplement—or complement—the political conference at the cabinet level with one of their own. It is imperatively necessary, as well as desirable, that they do so.

The Job Done by Congress

In keeping with the characteristic American exercise of freedom of speech—sometimes based on a seldom-mentioned freedom from thought—the recently concluded session of the congress has been getting about equal shares of praise, condemnation, and charges of indifference to the public interest. The opinions, of course, depend on the point of view, and the points of view appear to be almost universally tinged with more or less of a belief that the public interest requires the welfare state. Approval of that belief in its various manifestations requires a clearer definition than now is evident of the extent to which public interest means the interest of the people.

Much of the criticism of the congressional proceedings has to do with what it did not do in areas of education, health, housing, highways, natural resources, and water problems. Even the President has manifested at least disappointment at what was not done with respect of those issues. Those who believe that big governing is still worse than big government and look with distrust and other misgivings upon the shifting of local responsibilities and group responsibilities to the shoulders of the federal government feel that the congress acted wisely in not putting the government in the school, health, road-building, and other businesses along the many lines of proposals.

There is a feeling in some quarters that the worst failure of the congressional session was in a highway area not covered by the proposal to be kind to motorists. They argue that congress failed miserably to act properly upon "vital necessities" toward the providing and maintaining of an adequate road service for continued and increasing national prosperity. Of course, in the theories of political economy, prosperity is the offspring of governmental policy and practice. Although that belief has many adherents even in business circles, it really is a false doctrine in the basic economy of democracy. Prosperity is a product of business policy and practice. As such, it naturally is industrial before it is national; but the sequence is inevitable in both directions, although the progress nationally is sometimes a bit slow and often obliged to do more or less detouring.

Hence it is that there come, as now, times when there can be seen at the same time in the public press this news heading—"Bank Finds Firms' Net Up in Half"—and this—"Consumers' Income Rise Flattens Out". That is when the welfare-statists get busy knocking both the legislative branch and the executive branch of the federal government for not fattening prosperity or for putting it on an inadequate diet by way of tightened credit practices. And at the same time, the welfare pushers in government are hollering—one bunch—for the funding of bigger storage of surplus food crops—and another bunch—for the funding of water projects for increasing the production of food crops—both in the name of something called prosperity or public interest, the larger part of the cost of which, as in all welfaring, falls upon those who will get nothing out of it except higher prices.

The best thing that the recent congressional session did was the leaving of the doing of a lot of things to those who should do them—and could do them better and at less cost.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The polio vaccine distribution bill which congress passed in the final hours of the session could easily turn into a booby-trap for the Public Health Service. It is all because of the February 15, 1956, termination date inserted at the last minute at the insistence of Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama and other senate conferees.

The bill states that the $30,000,000 of funds appropriated for financing the program are to remain available only until February 15, and the conference report states that if PHS runs out of money before that date it can make "deficit" allotments which will be honored by congress later. Originally, it was proposed that the money remain available until December 31, 1957.

Ostensibly the February 15 date is to give congress an excuse to look into the operation of the program and pass any corrective legislation before next year's polio season begins. But the way it may work out is this:—If PHS fails to spend all the $30,000,000 by the February 15 date, the liberals who favored a broader vaccine giveaway program probably will accuse the PHS of dragging its feet; if PHS takes the other course and spends more than the amount appropriated, it may dry up all commercial supplies of the vaccine and be criticized for causing that condition.

In either event, Surgeon General Scheele may be in for another rough time when congress comes back next January.

Foreign Market Data Needed

The Agricultural Research Policy Committee believes there is urgent need in this country for more knowledge of what is going on in foreign markets.

The committee recently recommended to the USDA that increased emphasis be placed by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service on research concerned with overall economic aspects of foreign trade. The committee is a body of public spirited citizens specifically provided for in the agricultural research act and meets once a year to aid the department in distributing funds for research work.

Calling for high quality in farm experts the committee pointed out that abroad, as here, "the consumer writes the ticket." There have been a number of reports from abroad that the quality of American farm products fails to meet the requirements of the importing country and therefore can only demand below premium prices.

Food Industry Statistics

The Department of Commerce has compiled an index directory of food industry statistics which will be of valuable aid to market researchers and others in the industry and industries closely associated with foods. It includes the statistical publications of ten government agencies and represents, to a certain extent, a history of food statistics in the United States.

Titled "United States Government Statistical Publications for the Food Industries," the publication was prepared by the Food Industries Division as a readily available source of material for those interested in government statistical publications relating to the raw materials and products of the food industries, particularly statisticians, economists, and market research analysis.

The contents are set up in three parts. Part I lists the statistical publications relating to food by governmental agencies; part II lists the publications which relate to specified food industry groups and to the food industry as a whole; and part III, an index, lists the publications by type of statistics, such as production, consumption, stocks, etc. Field offices of the department have copies of the directory.

Trend in Philanthropy

The United States Chamber of Commerce notes with a good deal of satisfaction that a new trend in American philanthropy seems to be developing. More and more large corporations are establishing new funds to help colleges and universities.

Estimates based on Treasury Department figures are that corporate gifts to higher education have increased from $50,000,000 in 1950 to almost twice that amount today. A large part of this increase reflects the general increase in all corporate gifts. But the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc., believes that higher education's share of the philanthropic dollar probably has been boosted from 20 percent to 25 percent in the past five years.

A steel firm will give $1,000,000 this year, another $1,000,000 will be donated by an electrical firm, while an auto firm has added $2,000,000 to a program already totalling $2,500,000 and intended to increase by $2,500,000 more in the next four years. Significantly, small liberal arts colleges, as well as technical institutions, are sharing in these corporate gifts.

For the Bookshelf

NEW METHODS IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. By Ronald Belcher and Cecil L. Wilson. Cloth; 287 pages, 5½ x 8½ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $5.50.

The authors are from the chemistry departments of the University of Birmingham and the Queen's University of Belfast, repectively. They have compiled in one volume a selected group of analytical methods that are either newly discovered, or had been hidden away, unused, in the chemical literature of the past. All are based on classical rather than instrumental technics.

The authors claim that they have tried a fair number of the methods outlined in their book, but do not claim that they have proven every one, to either their own, or anyone else's satisfaction. One of the advantages of the book, however, might well be found in that it may suggest ways of accomplishing a difficult separation, which by conventional means seems all but impossible.

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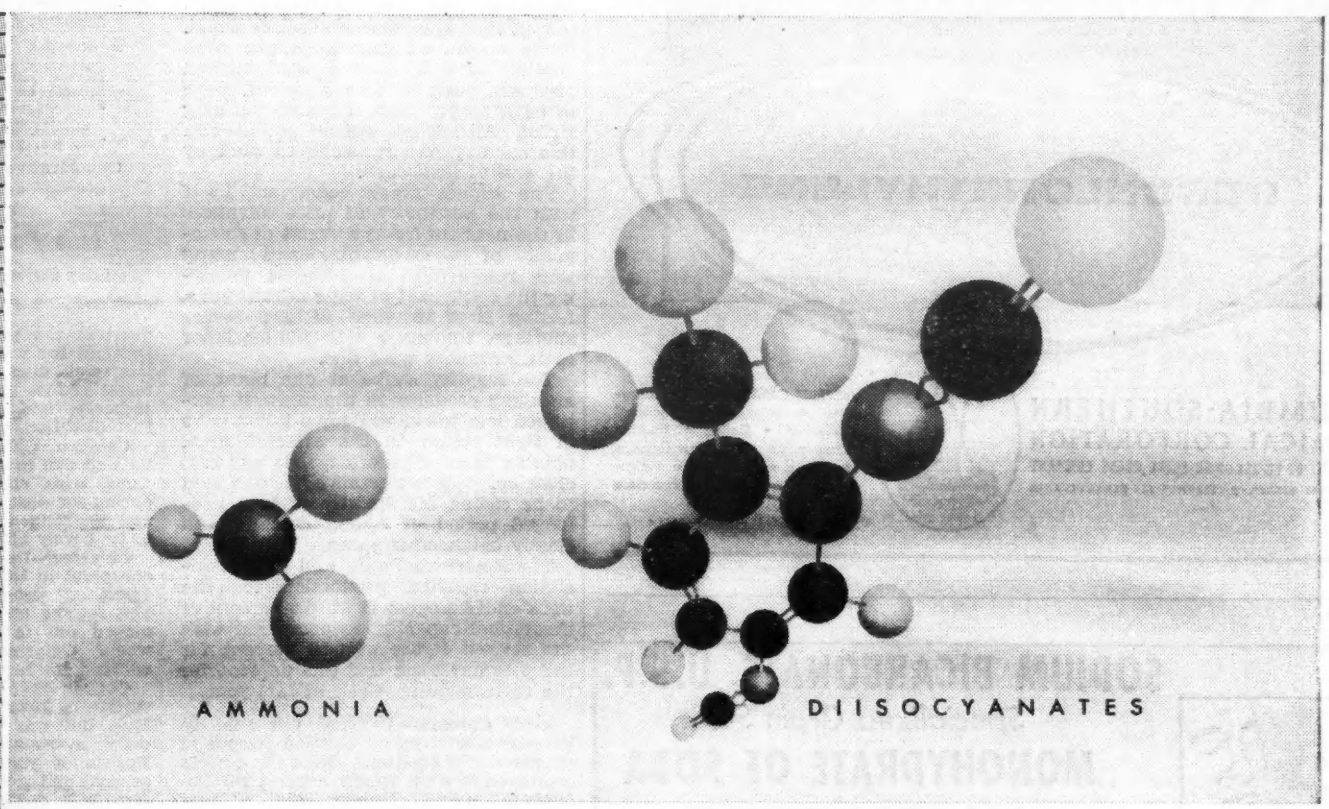

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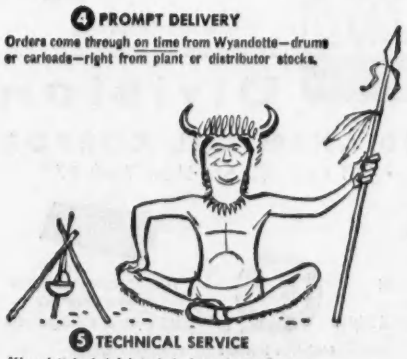

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Heavy Chemicals

Another phosphate producer in Florida was back at work last week, but six manufacturers of phosphate chemicals in that area were still strikebound. While stocks of raw materials were holding up well, some of the finished products, such as silicofluorides, were in tight supply as a result of the long strike. All but one copper producer in this country had returned to work by the end of last week.

The copper trade concerned itself with the possibility of price advances in the near future as a result of settlement of the dispute, and many were resigned to an increase following the settlement of wage negotiations, feeling that in view of the severe shortage, combined with higher labor costs, advances were due.

The lengthy strike at one plant of an alkali producer in the midwest continued last week, and some items were in tight supply in the affected area, notably calcium chloride, soda ash and chlorine. The latter material was said to be easing off slightly after a prolonged period of strong demand and closely balanced supplies.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 12 at 96.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.0 percent for the previous week and 91.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic—Demand was said to have been affected by vacation periods in consuming industries, although platers continued to show steady interest for immediate needs. Prices held without change.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The steel industry continued to be a key factor in large volume consumption in the east and midwest. Acid also moved well in those areas for a number of other end uses.. In the south and southwest, however, the situation remained about unchanged, with supplies lengthy due to heavy manufacture of by-product acid resulting from hydrocarbon chlorination.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—The glass industry, normally slow at this time of year, was not too active in the market. Requirements for high octane gasoline refining were also limited, due to heavy stocks of gasoline in the hands of petroleum producers. Government needs accounted for a good market tone, however, and the steel industry was also in the market for large volume shipments.

Acid, Nitric—Good demand was noted for use in steel manufacture, as well as nitration. Supplies were adequate for current needs. Prices were unchanged.

Acid, Phosphoric—The market was about steady, with demand fairly active for immediate requirements. The phosphate strike continued to affect some plants in Florida, but there were indications that the dispute was moving toward settlement owing to a recent return to work by one phosphate rock producer.

Supplies of both raw material and acid were said to be plentiful for current needs. There was feeling that should the strike in Florida continue for another month, a pinch might be felt in some areas.

Acid, Sulfuric—Buying interest was generally good, the one soft spot in the market being the fertilizer industry, which normally is relatively inactive at this time of year. However, consumption for use in the manufacture of synthetic detergents, pigments, rayon, steel and other applications held at high levels during the week.

Production of steel ingots and castings for the week was estimated at 2,192,000 tons, or 90.8 percent of capacity, as compared to actual output of 2,098,000 tons, or 86.9 percent of capacity two weeks ago, and only 1,525,000 tons produced during the same week in 1954, or 64 percent of the 1954 capacity.

Alumina, Calcined—Demand was steady, with supplies plentiful for current needs. Prices were unchanged last week, but it was reported that changes were under consideration owing to the increase in aluminum metal.

Aluminum Chloride—Production of aluminum chloride in May was 2,784 tons, as compared with 2,785 tons in April, and 2,898 tons in May, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Liquid and crystal (32 degrees Be) output during May amounted to 1,473 tons, as compared with 1,076 tons in April, and 848 tons in May, 1954.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices held unchanged, and were expected to remain the same unless there should be a movement in the price schedules of bauxite. Demand for water treatment was quieter last week than previously. However, interest shown by paper mills was on the increase, and good volumes moved in that direction.

Calcium Chloride—Demand still held up well due to dry weather in several sections, with consequent replacement ordering for dust control. Prices were firm and unchanged, and production was said to be barely able to keep up with orders.

Chlorine—Due to a continuing strike at one plant in the midwest, buying interest remained strong. Shipments for water and sewage treatment were said to have moved out in good volume during the week. Chlorination of organics also accounted for heavy orders.

Copper Sulfate—Production of copper sulfate in June decreased 6 percent from May, but was only 3 percent less on a daily average basis, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments dropped 8 percent and stocks rose 2 percent. At the June rate stocks were sufficient for about 10 days' requirements.

There were no imports in May, and exports of 2,399 tons were the smallest since December, 1954. Production of copper sulfate in June amounted to 6,920 tons gross weight, as compared with 7,340 tons in May, and a monthly average of 5,442 tons for 1954. Shipments in June totaled 7,028 tons, as against 7,640 tons in May, and a monthly average off 5,541 tons in 1954. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of June totaled 2,432 tons, as compared with 2,392 tons on hand at the end of May, and a monthly average of 5,540 tons on hand during 1954.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in May totaled 800,515 tons, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Sales of building, refractory, chemical and other industrial uses increased compared to the previous month, whereas a slight decrease was noted in agricultural lime.

Total lime sold in May amounted to 800,515 tons, as against 776,836 tons in April, and 622,884 tons in May, 1954. Quicklime sold for chemical and other industrial use in May totaled 383,357 tons, as against 368,863 tons in April, and 295,753 tons in May, 1954. Hydrated lime sold for the same purpose in May totaled 65,388 tons, as compared with 61,303 tons in April and 58,351 tons in May, 1954.

Potash, Caustic—Business was seasonally slow, but some sources indicated that the market so far this year had been better than last year. Supplies were readily available at unchanged prices.

Potassium Carbonate—The glass industry was not too active last week as a consumer of carbonate, and producers indicated that the trend was seasonal. Stocks were plentiful at stable prices.

Soda Ash—Demand from the glass industry for containers and plate was said to be holding up well, and as a result, supplies of dense ash were on the tight side in some areas, owing to the continuing strike at the plant of one producer which has taken a sizable portion of output off the market.

Light ash demand also held up well, for aluminum, paper and pulp, and other applications. Stocks of light ash were also judged none too plentiful due to the strike.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon and film production continued high, resulting in large volume withdrawals of liquid caustic by that industry. Solid grades were also said to be doing well, moving for a number of end uses. Supplies were not lengthy last week, owing to the strike at one plant of an alkali producer, as well as to continuing good demand.

Sodium Phosphates—Demand was said to have maintained good levels for the higher phosphates used in the synthetic detergent industry. The Bureau of Census reports that production of sodium tripolyphosphate in May totaled 42,866 tons, as

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Selenium, $3 per lb.

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ⅝c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
98.40	98.40	98.40	98.48

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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compared with 46,727 tons in April, and 42,733 tons in May, 1954. Stocks in producers' hands May 31 totaled 9,354 tons, as against 10,511 tons on hand at the end of April.

Sodium Silicate—The market was steady. The Bureau of Census shows production of sodium silicate (anhydrous) at 54,900 tons for May, as against 48,451 tons for April, and 54,730 tons for May, 1954. Stocks in producers' hands May 31 totaled 69,832 tons, as against 66,262 tons on hand at the end of April.

Tin Chemicals—With the decline in tin, potassium stannate was lower, at 68.9c. to 75.5c. per pound; sodium stannate, 55.7c. to 67.1c.; stannic chloride, 77.1c. to 78.1c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 83c. to $1.049; hydrous crystals, 78⅛c. to 79⅛c.; sulfate, 94.7c. per 96.7c. per 16.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Compared with May, primary aluminum production in June declined about 3 percent to 127,634 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The slight decline was due to the shorter month; daily output from the reduction plants actually showed an increase. Production for the first six months of 1955 totaled 759,867 tons, and was greater by about 6 percent than during the corresponding period of 1954. Month-end stocks at reduction plants remained low and based on current rate of production were equivalent to about three days output.

In April, 35,656 short tons of purchased aluminum-base scrap was reported consumed, a decline of 11 percent compared with March, according to the Bureau of Mines. By types of scrap consumed, the largest decreases were in new alloy sheet and clips, new cast scrap and borings and turnings. Smelters buying prices declined 0.50 cent per pound for segregated clips, alloy sheet and cast scrap and 1.00 cent per pound for borings and turnings. Despite the decline in consumption, scrap inventories at consumers also declined by approximately 500 tons during April.

Purchased scrap consumed by nonintegrated smelters in April totaled 25,857 tons (72 percent). Primary producers used 6,256 tons (18 percent), and foundries, fabricators and others used 3,543 tons (10 percent). The calculated metallic recovery from all aluminum-base scrap was 29,919 tons; 22,543 tons was from new scrap and 7,376 tons was from old scrap.

In April secondary ingot prices, possibly influenced by wage negotiations for new contracts in the automobile and steel industries and the release of primary metal from Stockpile commitments, declined significantly for the first time since June, 1954. The sharpest drop in price quotations was the 2.00 cents to 2.50 cents per pound reduction for grade 1 deoxidizing ingot. Alloy AXS-679, declined 0.5 cent to 1.0 cent per pound and No. 12 alloy 1.50 cents to 1.75 cents per pound. Consumers' cautious buying of high priced ingot reduced shipments by independent smelters 19 percent compared with March. Production of ingot declined 16 percent, while stocks increased about 6 percent.

Copper—The copper strike continued last week at some American producing mines and plants (although one more producer was able to settle). The shortage of metal became more and more acute, and as a result, trading in futures witnessed sales at as high as 47¾c. per pound for August shipment during the week. The London market was also higher, above 45c. per pound, spot. The pegged price of primary copper in this country remained at 36c. per pound, but it was generally conceded that the price was artificial, due to the shortages and premiums commanded for prompt delivery.

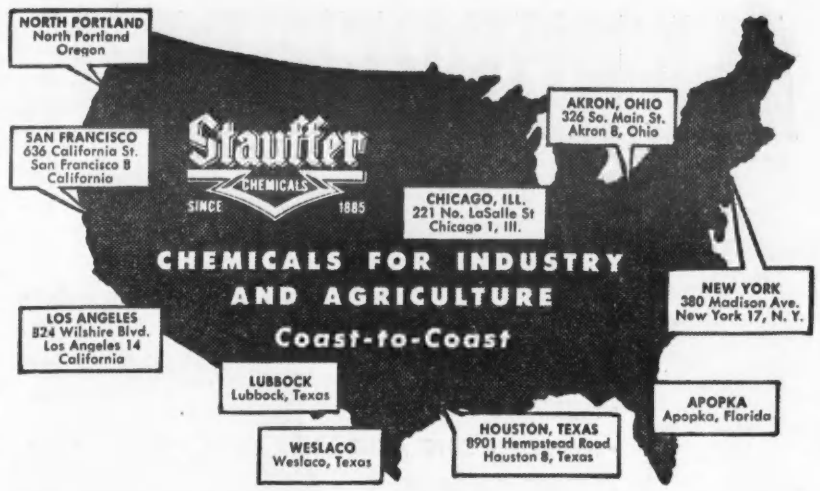
No. 2 scrap was 2c. per pound higher than primary metal, with little offered. Negotiations were underway between union and brass mill representatives last week, as demand were presented to several of the brass mills in the east.

Magnesium — Prices continued without change. Pigs (99.8 percent) were offered at 28½c. per pound, f.o.b. works, and ingots, 29¼c. per pound, same basis.

Output of primary magnesium in June amounted to 4,757 tons, as compared with 4,277 tons in May, and 6,191 tons in June, 1954. Shipments of primary magnesium in June amounted to 5,534 tons, as against 3,942 tons in May. Shipments during the second quarter totaled 13,368 tons. Imports for the period January-May included 1,773 tons metallic and scrap, 3 tons alloys, and 3 tons sheets, tubing, ribbons, wire and other.

Selenium — This material was higher last week, due to extreme scarcity, as well as high resale prices. Spot metal was newly listed at $9 to $12 per pound.

Tin—The market continued to ease off from previous high levels. Metal was quoted at 96¼c. per pound, spot.



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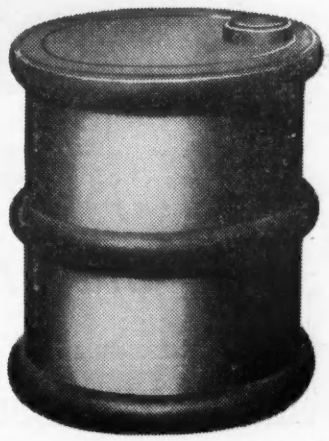

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FMC Announces Two Major Promotions in Chemical Units

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, last week announced two major promotions in its chemical divisions. Russell B. Stoddard, manager of the company's Fairfield Chemical Division, has been assigned to the technical staff of FMC's chemical divisions administrative offices in New York. Robert H. F. Dade, southeastern manager of FMC's Niagara Chemical Division, has been named to succeed Mr. Stoddard as manager of Fairfield.

Mr. Stoddard is a national authority in the field of pyrethrum chemicals and other basic organic materials used in the production of pesticides. Formerly connected with the U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company Division of National Distillers Products Corporation, he was appointed acting manager of the Baltimore, Md., operation when it was acquired by FMC last year and established as the Fairfield Chemical Division of the parent corporation.

Following service with the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture in the early twenties, Mr. Dade was one of the founders in 1923 of the Peninsular Chemical Company at Orlando, Fla. Peninsular, an insecticide producer and distributor for Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company (now the Niagara Chemical Division of FMC) was acquired by Niagara in 1929. Mr. Dade has managed Niagara Chemical's operations in the southeast for the past twenty-six years.

Rayonier Research Center Planned in Whippany, N. J.

Rayonier Incorporated, New York, last week revealed plans to establish a research center on an eighty-two-acre site at Whippany, N. J. The firm now has its research facilities concentrated at Shelton, Wash. The New Jersey expansion will be known as Rayonier's eastern research division.

Work on the initial unit of the new division, a 32,000 square foot laboratory, is scheduled to begin immediately. Planning has been such that the facilities may be augmented as needed in the future, the company stated.

Biddle Sawyer Reactivated

Biddle Sawyer Corporation, New York, has been reactivated with W. Chavkin president and R. A. Baldini and J. D. Haim vice-presidents. The corporation will engage in international trade in fine and industrial chemicals, gums, oils, waxes, and allied commodities. The firm's offices are located at 20 Vesey street.

Lead, Zinc Discovered in India

Lead-zinc ore has been discovered in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan, India, not far from an old mining site where 1,000 tons of lead ore with nearly 75 percent lead content were excavated a few years ago, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. Preliminary mining activities have started up again in the area. A team of the Geological Survey of India is conducting digging operations in the Almora district of Uttar Pradesh, where a mile-long lead belt, about 600 feet wide and 1,200 feet deep, has been discovered. The lead content of this second belt is estimated at between 6 and 14 percent.

Cyanamid Development Posts To Drs. Bell, Mattson, Swift

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has made three new appointments in its market development group. Drs. John R. Bell and Raymond H. Mattson have been named to the market research department, while Dr. Abbott M. Swift has been assigned to the new product development department.

Dr. Bell and Dr. Mattson join Cyanamid from the development department of Jefferson Chemical Company, a jointly owned subsidiary of Cyanamid and the Texas Company. Dr. Bell was associated with Nopco Chemical Company as a research chemist before joining Jefferson.

Dr. Mattson worked as a research chemist at Cyanamid's research laboratories before joining Jefferson. Dr. Swift has been with Cyanamid since 1950, working at the Stamford laboratories as a research chemist and group leader of the chemical development department. He will serve the new product development department as a technical sales representative.

Chemical Population Told

—Continued from page 5

11 percent for the total manufacturing group. For establishments with 100 or more employees, a decidedly smaller advance is shown from 1947 to 1953 in the chemical field (average of 8 percent) as compared with all manufacturing (15 percent). The major reason for the apparently lesser growth rate in big chemical establishments is primarily attributable to the high capital equipment cost necessary in setting up a large-scale chemical enterprise, the agency indicated.

The importance of the small size establishment in the chemical field can also be measured in part by the extent of employment represented. Chemical businesses having less than twenty employees are currently estimated to represent about 7 percent of all chemical employment, while those with less than fifty employees account for approximately 15 percent. However, the specialized service performed by these smaller units far exceeds in importance their representation of total employment. At the other end of the scale, some 47 percent of employment was accounted for by chemical establishments with 500 or more employees.

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Copper License Procedures Set Up for July-September

Licensing procedures to assure fair distribution among exporters of the third-quarter export quota for refined copper of foreign origin were announced last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The 54,000-ton export limitation, which was imposed because of the work stoppage in major US copper mines and refineries, includes commingled stocks and copper produced under toll or conversion arrangements. Previously, these materials had been under open-end licensing. The procedures were established effective August 11, after considering recommendations made by refined copper exporters at a meeting with BFC officials on July 28.

Under the new provisions, only those applications covering foreign orders accepted prior to July 27, 1955, will be considered for licensing in the third quarter, BFC said. Two separate procedures are open to exporters holding such accepted orders:—

Those now able to supply evidence of availability to export the materials in the third quarter may submit their license applications at any time before August 19.

Those unable to supply evidence of availability, but who anticipate that the material will become available before October 1, may submit to BFC no later than August 19 a letter stating their commitments. Export applications pursuant to these letters, together with evidence of availability of the materials, must be filed before September 15 in order to be considered for third-quarter licensing.

The agency also announced that special licensing requirements covering exports of other copper materials now have been extended to include refined copper produced under toll or conversion agreements, and copper ores, concentrates, matte, and other unrefined copper, except materials for processing abroad and return to the United States.

In a separate action, BFC said that applications to export copper scrap in the third quarter must be submitted before September 15.

Brown-Allen Apoints Agent

Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has appointed Matson-Wright Corporation, New Haven, Conn., as its exclusive export manager. Matson-Wright will function as the Brown-Allen export department, and all inquiries for Brown-Allen proucts for shipment outside the continental United States should be addressed to export department, Brown-Allen Chemicals, Inc., P.O. Box 1896, New Haven, Conn. George N. Vitt will be in charge of handling the business in New Haven.

Columbia-Southern Picks Two for Manager's Posts

Appointments of John F. Dockum and Brooks M. Dyer as managers of newly-created sales groups for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been announced. Mr. Dockum has been named to head chrome chemical sales while Mr. Dyer will supervise the calcium chloride sales group.

Formerly assistant director of sales since 1952, Mr. Dockum has been associated with Columbia-Southern for thirty-two years. He joined the firm as a chemist at its Barberton, Ohio, plant, and has also served as sales manager at Boston, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He will be assisted by Charles E. Grant, who has joined Columbia-Southern's market development department.

Mr. Dyer had been assistant director of sales for the past two years. He has been with Columbia-Southern for twelve years, all of which have been spent in sales at St. Louis, Missouri, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. T. D. Williams, formerly field engineer for the calcium chloride institute, will assist Mr. Dyer.

Dow Appoints Manager For San Francisco Office

Appointment of Paul S. Foster as manager of the San Francisco office of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been announced. Mr. Foster, who started with the company in 1946, was a chemicals salesman with the San Francisco office until 1949, when he was appointed assistant manager of chemicals sales for the Dow western division. In 1950 he became chemicals sales supervisor for the San Francisco office, serving in this capacity until his present appointment.

Virginia-Carolina Elects Four

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has elected four new directors. They are George Champion, executive vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Edward Bartsch, former president of Rayonier Corporation; Rupert T. Zickl, vice-president of Bartram Brothers Corporation, and Horace A. Gray, jr., chairman of Virginia Folding Box Company.

Anderson Expands Facilities

Anderson Laboratories, Weston, Mich., has installed a pilot plant unit for the production of triethyl borate. The chemical is now available in drum lots. Anderson has also increased production facilities of trimethyl and tributyl borates.

Vulcan Adds Pail Production Line

Vulcan Steel Container Company, Birmingham, Ala., has completed the installation of an additional steel pail production line. The line, which includes modern new paint and lacquer spray equipment and large modern baking ovens, increases the company's production capacity of pails and drums by over 60 per cent.

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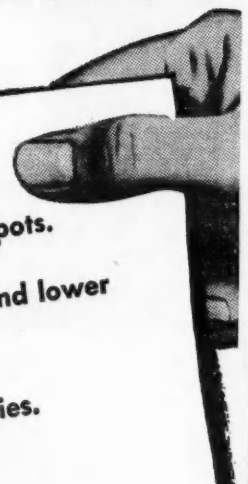

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Petroleum Derivatives

The market continued slow, though steady, as the summer slump showed very slight signs of beginning to let up. Insecticide sales as well as chemical sprays (agricultural) continued as the mainstays of the seasonal market. Paint also, particularly in sales to home-users and the construction industry, soared high. Other than these few products, however, the field was moving at a slow pace. Cleaners naphtha continued to decline in the wake of the strong synthetic fibre cloth sales. Xylol also, with the loss of its government market, is showing the marks of sales decline.

A possible cut-back in the import of crude petroleum has been suggested by Arthur S. Flemming, director of the office of defense mobilization. Attributing the cause of the potential cut to "the national defense," Mr. Flemming noted that heavy imports of crude oil were cutting into the development of domestic production facilities. He suggested that importers curb their own imports in order to forestall action on the part of ODM.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Insecticide manufacturer's sales still remained one of the prime factors in the good summer, sales-wise, of this product. Coupled with chemical spray (agricultural) sales, they have given Benzol a profitable quarter. The first rumbles of fall buying have been felt. Nothing is really expected to change, however, a producer noted, until after Labor Day.

Cleaners Naphtha — Prices remained unchanged for cleaners naphtha, with sales still low, and production also hanging back. Prices were:—Tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y., gal., .17; group three, .12875; tankwagon, Newark, .18; Philadelphia, .185. Primary hinderance to sales continued to be the extensive use of synthetic fibre in summer clothing.

Mineral Spirits—Price listings for this product, both regular and specially refined (odorless), remained unchanged. They were:—West coast, San Francisco, gal., .174; east coast, New York, New Jersey, .17; group three, .11875; Boston, .19; Buffalo, .195; Chicago, .279; Cleveland, .22; Newark, .18; New York, .18; Philadelphia, .185; Pittsburgh, .22; Providence, .195. Specially refined listings were—Watson, Cal., .244; Borger, Tex., .24; Houston, Tex., .24; Wood River, Ill., .2625; tank transport, Cartert, N. J., .336; tankwagon, New Jersey, New York, .37. Production continued heavy with sales also high.

Stoddard Solvent—Prices continued on a level with those of the past months, with little variation in either sales or production. Quotations at present are:—Tanks, east coast, New York, New Jersey, gal., .17; group three, .12375; Pennsylvania, western, .15; tankwagon, Boston, .19; Chicago, .289; Cleveland, .22; Los Angeles, ex tax, .194; Newark, .18; New York, .18; Philadelphia, .185; Pittsburgh, .18.

Toluol—Price listings per gallon for toluol, which continued unchanged, are:—Albany, .35; Bayonne, .34; Baytown, Tex., .33; Chicago, .35; Detroit, .35; Houston, .33; Philadelphia, .34; Providence, R. I., .35; Wood River, Ill., .35. Sales remained sluggish with the continued lack of interest in sales shown government and industry buyers. Though production had remained high earlier in the season, there has been a slight, though perceptible cut back.

Xylol—Industrial xylol price listings, per gallon, are:—Bayonne, .34; Baytown, Tex., 33; Chicago, .35; Philadelphia, .34; Providence, R.I., .35; Wood River, Ill., .35. The quotations have continued unchanged for several months. Insecticide manufacturer sales remained the one stable factor in the xylol market. Other buyers, suffering themselves from the summer slump, kept sales down to a minimum.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 30 totaled 269,140,000 barrels according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,027,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 887,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,785,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 898,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 15, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.42

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Price listings for propane continued at:—industrial tanks, group three, .02½ per gallon; butane price listing also continued as before: industrial tanks, group three, .02½ per gallon. Propane was selling for .07¼ per gallon in New York harbor, while butane was going for .08. The market was quiet in most areas over the past week. Stocks continued to climb, though production showed no perceptible increase. Sales were slightly off.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market continued steady, with no perceptible variations in either production or sales. Quotations also remained steady. Buyers queries from South America, producers noted, were intensified last week and may be the first signs of a sales upsurge from that area.

Paraffin—Prices for crude scate continued at .0710 per lb. Price range for fully refined ran from .0710 to .0855 per lb. The wax covered container market remained steady and fair with some signs of a sales rise, though producers noted that the rises were in isolated areas and not general. Stocks were not particularly high, with a good portion going direct to the distributors. Production and sales throughout the industry, however, remained on a steady level.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in August, 1955, has been estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,630,000 barrels daily. Actual data for May showed a crude production of 6,677,000 barrels daily, an increase of 23,000 barrels daily in stocks of domestic crude oil, and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil overaging 6,654,000 barrels daily. The total demand for all oils in May, compared with May, 1954, was 10.5 percent higher, including an increase of 5.7 percent in total exports and a gain of 10.3 percent in domestic demand.

The total demand for all oils forecast for 1955, as compared with 1954, showed a gain of six percent, in domestic demand in the continental United States. The gains in total demand by quarters included an actual increase of 7.4 percent in the first quarter; an estimated gain of 6.6 percent in the second quarter; based on actual figures for April and May and current data for June; and forecasts of a gain of 6 percent in the third quarter and four percent in the last quarter.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—The solvent and diluent market was relatively unchanged during the week. Demand lagged for both butane and propane with supplies ample in the Basin area. Listings were unchanged with butane firm, .069 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Propane quoted .059 per gallon, same basis.

The high melting point paraffin wax market was steady with all quotations firm. Demand continued at a good rate with no surplus of stocks reported. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area quoted .0845 per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, listed .0775 per pound. 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .093 per pound. All 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons; add .0025 per pound for export. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively.

A good level of demand continued for lacquer diluents and light paint thinners with supplies adequate and quotations unchanged at 20.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, were in good supply with moderate demand reported; listings were unchanged at 19.4c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Oil Shale Project Receives Compromise Appropriation

Congress has voted an appropriation of $1,000,000 to the Bureau of Mines for its oil shale research project at Rifle, Colo. The fund was part of the supplemental appropriation bill winding up the appropriating activities of the session.

The money was ear-marked by the conference committee for continuing research in the methods of mining oil shale and for putting the retorting, refining, and all other research facilities on standby condition. The $1,000,000 was a compromise between the $625,000 which the house previously had proposed and $1,450,000 which the senate had approved.

It had been the position of the house that since private industry had developed plans for extensive research in oil shale, there was no longer need for the government to continue this work. The Bureau argued, however, that because of several roof falls in the oil shale mines it had been working, funds should be provided to continue research in the mining aspects of the problem. In its final action, congress agreed to permit this work to continue.

Food, Drug Administration Announces Rules Changes

The Food and Drug Administration last week amended its regulations to authorize over-the-counter sales of iso-amylhydrocupreine and zolamine hydrochloride ointment and rectal suppositories. The agency announced at the same time that it intends to remove phenyltoloxamine dihydrogen citrate from the prescription list also and allowed interested persons thirty days in which to submit written comments.

Sales of these drugs heretofore have been limited to doctor's prescriptions, but the agency explained that evidence now available through investigation and marketing experience shows that the drugs can be safely used by the laity in self-medication if they are used in accordance with prescribed labeling.

The amendments list the requirements to be met in the labeling, including potency of the preparations, directions for use and warning statements.

Navy Plans to Jettison

—*Continued from page 3*

White House and the Defense department. The situation remained in status quo until last week when it was decided to go ahead with termination plans.

Rep. Clarence Cannon of Missouri, chairman of the house appropriations committee, where the disputed section originated, expressed surprise that the department intended to go ahead with its plans at a time when congress was not in session. He thought the department should either have announced its intention before the session adjourned ten days ago, or have waited until the next session in January.

Both he and Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, chairman of the senate appropriations committee, stated that they would communicate the department's notification to the other committee members and be guided by the replies they receive. Should neither committee object within the ninety-day period, the legal issue will not arise.

In a statement commenting on the situation, Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer association, said:—

"The Defense Department, in reporting to the appropriation committees that it plans to continue its 'phasing out' of Navy paint manufacture, and certain other government businesses, did nothing more than should have been expected, as they are carrying out the announced policy of the President. Whether or not future action in the appropriations committees of the senate and house will contravene these policies remains to be seen.

"When congress adopted section 658 it also adopted some of the prerogatives of the executive branch of the government, as definitely pointed out by the President, when he approved the bill. It is entirely possible, of course, that one or both of these committees of congress may wish to take issue with the President and press for a court decision on the constitutionality of the section. Meanwhile, I have no doubt that all executive branches of the government will stand on the right of the President to direct their operations under existing laws."

Peanuts Presented for Entry Under Quota at Low Level

Only 92,596 pounds of peanuts were presented for entry under the peanut quota which opened at 12 noon on August 1, the Bureau of Customs announced last week. Authorizations for the release of the peanuts have been issued, it was added.

Under the President's proclamation of June 8, 1953, there is a limitation of 1,709,000 pounds on the quantity of peanuts which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in the twelve-month period beginning August 1 in any year.

Fats Market for This Year

—*Continued from page 7*

report continued. "Indeed, packing industry scientists now visualize a fatty acid derivative that, like the antibiotic, will be a rapid growth stimulator for young livestock. And, they predict, such a product may well prevent the bacterial enteritis that kill millions of baby pigs each year," it stated.

In reporting on new outlets for surplus fats, the council cited a survey indicating that approximately 280,000,000 pounds of animal fats will be used in livestock and poultry feeds during 1955. Refined and sprayed into commercial feed mixtures, they prove to be of remarkable value as energy boosters. These fats are two-and-a-half times as rich as corn.

The council also noted that the amines, obtained from animal fats by ammoniation plus hydrogen treatment, protect pipes used in secondary oil recovery from corrosion and bacterial growth, so simplify modern drilling methods, and assure ample supplies of petroleum. Palmetic and oleic, two other acids from animal fats, are essentials in modern lubricating oils and polishing waxes. Nitriles, formed from fatty materials by ammoniation, are water-proofers for cloth seat covers and the tops of convertibles, the council stated.

Union Carbide Forms Firm

—*Continued from page 5*

ations committee. Mr. Rush will continue to carry on these responsibilities.

Mr. Bliss has been vice-president of Linde Air Products Company, the Union Carbide division concerned with industrial gases, welding processes and silicones. Mr. Bliss was intimately associated with the corporation's participation in the development of the gaseous diffusion process and other activities of the Manhattan Project, which were subsequently taken over by the Atomic Energy Commission. As vice-president of the new company he will direct the research and industrial activities.

Mr. Center has been vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide. Mr. Center will continue to be responsible for the direction of the corporation's operation of the Atomic Energy Commission's plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., and of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Mr. Holmgren has been executive vice-president of United States Vanadium Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, which is a principal producer and processor of uranium ores. As vice-president of the new company, he will be responsible for administrative activities and will also continue to participate, on a policy level, in matters pertaining to the mining and milling of ores.

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price Trends

Advanced

Butyl lactate, 7c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
131.00	130.91	130.96	132.05

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Butyl lactate advanced 7 cents effective August 8. Other prices were stable for industrial organics last week. Overall demand levels were relatively unchanged. Trade sources indicated that many materials did not show much slackening of pace during the normal vacation season and some items have already begun to show renewed activity for August and September.

Most markets were going well enough to induce optimism. Producers looked for extended good sales in glycols, amines, alcohols, most solvents, and basic raw materials for resins, plastics, chemicals for the rubber industry, and paint and lacquer materials. There were other polyols, acids and aldehydes that also enjoyed good sales activity and were likely to continue. In general, it was difficult to find a really weak spot among aliphatic industrial organics. Many materals were not felt likely to go ahead and set production and sales records. But, pessimism was almost absent from all of the markets, including those that had shown any weakness late last year or early in 1955. The trade cautiously anticipated good business levels to hold up, with many silently hoping for more than that.

Glacial acetic acid demand has held up well. Acetone was steady. Ethanol was on a firm basis. Butanol sold quite well. Sec and tert synthetic butyl alcohol were unchanged and steady. Carbon disulfide demand remained good. The call for carbon tetrachloride was undiminished. Suppliers said the ethanolamines market was very good. The glycols were firm. Ethylene glycol was very short due to antifreeze call. Methanol going in the same direction, and for formaldehyde output, was quite short.

2-Ethylhexanol was selling at a good pace. Demand from plasticizers has shown no letdown. Use of plasticizers in vinyls and vinyl coatings was expanding. Refined glycerine held up well. Demand remained strong and well diversified.

Acetic Acid—Producers said demand for glacial acid has been well sustained. Regular buyers kept orders coming in at a constant rate. There was no apparent letdown during the seasonal lull of the textile industry. Business for acetic acid and acetic anhydride was said to be good. Suppliers were moving what they expected to sell. There were adequate production facilities to handle a larger call. Prices were firm at 10c. per pound for glacial acid in most areas.

Acetone—Most trade sources indicated that this market is fairly firm now. Prices were still quoted on the basis of 7c. per pound in tankcars. Demand for acetone and other solvents was still quite good. Many producers were able to move their output right along without any necessary storage buildup. Some suppliers indicated that there was no noticeable drop in July while August and September orders promised a sustained sales rate.

Total production of acetone in 1954 was 477,545,000 pounds, according to a preliminary report from the Tariff Commission. Total sales amounted to 245,846,000 pounds at a value of $17,829,000, and a unit value of 7c. per pound. Acetone from isopropyl alcohol comprised 403,681,000 pounds of the total for the year, while fermentation production amounted to 20,866,000 pounds and all other source material totaled 52,998,000 pounds. Sales of isopropyl derived acetone amounted to 180,135,000 pounds, valued at $13,496,000 and a unit value of 7c. per pound.

Sales of acetone from all other sources (excluding fermentation) totaled 65,711,000 pounds at a value of $4,333,000, or a unit value of 7c. per pound. Sales figures for fermentation materials were not published in order to prevent revelation of individual company operations.

Acrylonitrile—Demand was good and holding to a steady level. Producers indicated that improvement in synthetic acrylic fibers in recent months has boosted activity in the market. Output was also moving in other directions at an even pace.

Total output in 1954 amounted to 63,107,000 pounds, preliminary figures from the Tariff Commission relate. The quantity sold amounted to 64,733,000 pounds valued at $19,946,000 or a unit value of 31c. per pound.

Alcohol — Market conditions remained the same last week. Demand was good. Producers were moving a good volume of ethanol to various consuming channels. The alcohol was going well for solvent use, pharmaceuticals and chemical end-uses.

Trade sources felt that demand for ethanol and many other aliphatics was picking up and showed signs of being at a very satisfactory level the rest of this month and in September. Alcohol price schedules were firm at the 40c. per gallon tankcar quotations held all year. There was adequate production capacity available in the market to take care of consumption needs. No shortages of material were expected.

Butyl Alcohols—Demand was good and producers were moving their output right out to the diversified consuming outlets of butanol. The smaller volume secondary and tertiary butyl alcohols were still receiving a steady call. The markets for sec and tert were said to be at normal levels.

Price schedules for all of the butyl alcohols were unchanged from old listings. Production was also adequate to take care of the demand.

Preliminary figures on production and sales for 1954 released by the Tariff Commission indicate total output of butyl alcohols, 100 percent, was 408,061,000 pounds, of which 194,407,000 pounds were primary alcohol and 213,654,000 pounds all other grades. Sales of primary totaled 118,831,000 pounds valued at $14,574,000, and a unit value of 12c. per pound. All other butyl alcohols totaled 36,351,000 pounds in sales, valued at $3,662,000 and a unit value of 10c. per pound.

Butyl Lactate—Price schedules were advanced 7c. in tankcars last week. Increased raw materials and costs were said to have resulted in quotations of 40c. per pound in tankcars, 42c. per pound in drum carlots, and 47c. per pound in less than carlots.

Carbon Disulfide — Producers reported that demand was still quite good. There has been substantial improvement in this market over last year's levels and sales have held to an even, or slightly expanding, level for the past few months.

There was no indication currently that the market was in for any decreases in activity now. The vacation periods in textiles have not lessened sales of carbon disulfide and trade sources were looking for staple fibers and rayon tire cords to continue to provide good sales for the disulfide. Competing synthetics were getting more interest in the market for tire cords; however, there was still a good outlet there for rayon. Staple fibers were expected to show additional improvement in the coming months, when production begins for next year's summer clothes, it was said.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Market activity was said to be holding up well. Sales for propellant and refrigerant use have been providing the bulk of the market. There were still some solvent and spotting fluids outlets. But, they were reported to be less important to carbon tetrachloride than refrigerants and propellants.

The widening market for fluorinated hydrocarbon propellants were expanding the use of carbon tetrachloride. The range of materials from lubricating oils, paints, and clear plastic to hair sprays, soaps and whipped cream is continually growing. However, seasonal influences were expected to temper the expansion of the market slightly in the coming weeks. One of the big propellant sales items in the summer months is insecticides. It was felt that de-

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

mand from that direction will begin to taper off now.

Diethanolamine — Producers indicated that the call for this amine was very good and in line with other ethanolamines. Producers were moving output as fast as they made it. Prices were firm at previous levels. Production capacity was adequate to take care of most immediate needs without any difficulty. There was no surplus output around, however.

Diethylene Glycol — Buying interest from synthetic resins continued to hold market activity up at a good level. Producers indicated that there was no free supply of this polyol. But, there was adequate material to meet most immediate needs without any difficulties. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Ethyl Acetoacetate—Producers related that demand was normal in this market. The call was steady and production was moving out as expected. Prices were firm and unchanged.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—The market was well balanced, trade sources said. Demand was good and strong. Plasticizers have been moving well, with no appreciable letdown in their consumption requirements of this raw material. Vinyl coatings in canning operations have helped activity a great deal. Prices were firm without change.

Ethylene Glycol—The market was very strong and producers expected to see the same conditions existing today to last for several months. The canning season for antifreeze is in full swing and there is a considerable shortage of available material. Some suppliers believe that the shortage will last all year.

Demand is very good now. It was felt that a good cold snap this winter will bring even more buying interest and further tighten supplies. The increasing number of cars on the roads was also an important factor increasing glycol requirements. Currently, there were also a good number of calls for industrial uses of ethylene glycol. Price schedules were firm and unaltered.

Formaldehyde—A strike that had been a potential threat to general availability of formaldehyde for 28 days was ended and full production was resumed early last week. Thus, the dispute was settled before a drastic situation was able to develop in the market.

Demand had been quite strong in the first half of the year. But, seasonal decreases in July and early August prevented extra pressure from developing in the market. Most consumers were taken care of without anyone being "hurt," it was said. Trade sources indicated that demand was regaining its normal momentum this month and was expected to be right back up where it was before vacations.

Production has been running right along for most sources and material continued to move out at an excellent rate. The price schedules were firm without change. Most of the demand in the market came from synthetic resins and adhesives.

Glycerine—The trade indicated that there was very little change perceptible in the market. Demand has held up well. Production was moving right along to consumers in several different fields. Some vacations were over in the soap industry, which meant an upturn in production. More output facilities coming in the market, and those already added, have relaxed consumer anxiety over supplies. In addition crudes have been a little more available than they were several months ago.

Refined glycerine prices were firm and steady at 30c. per pound in tankcars. Crude soaplye and saponification material were steady at 21c. and 23c. per pound last week. However, some material was reported to have been moved on a delivered basis rather than f.o.b. plant. This was the first indication of any weakness of the price. Trade sources have long felt that the margin between crude and refined grades was a little thin. But, refined was unable to go up and the 21c. price had to be paid when crudes were very short while world demand ran high.

Methanol—Supplies were still short of total consumer requirements. Besides a sustained good level of sales for industrial uses, particularly formaldehyde output, there was a high rate of movement to antifreeze outlets where canning operations are reaching their peak.

Industrial uses for methanol, exclusive of formaldehyde, were also increasing methanol consumption. Methanol is used as a gasoline additive and for many solvent applications, it was said. There has been a good export market, too.

Price schedules have been firm at levels previously established. No price revisions were anticipated presently. General consumption levels were expected to hold up, with demand improving slightly from formaldehyde and antifreeze.

Monoethanolamine—Demand was very good. Supplies were adequate to take care of consumer requirements. Producers indicated that they were pleased with the volume of sales in this marekt so far this year. Production increases have been absorbed by the market readily.

Triethylene Glycol—A steady demand was reported in this market. The triethylene market is not as large as the mono isomer which goes into the antifreeze market, but, it does enjoy a good call from synthetic resins. Supply and demand were about balanced at present rates of activity.

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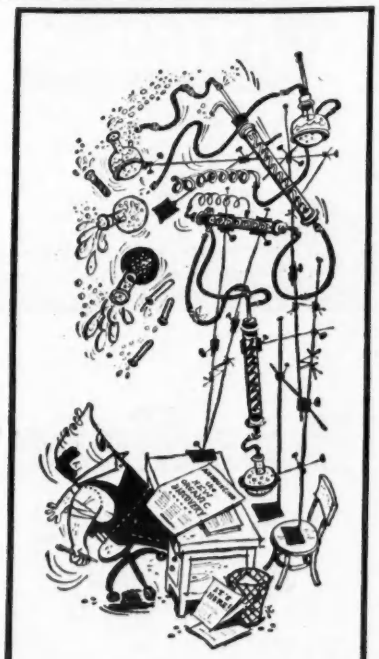

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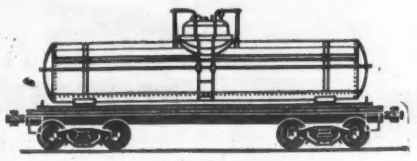

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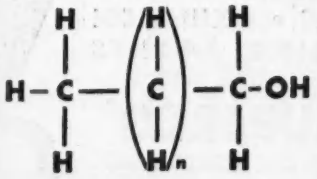

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Monsanto Shifts Personnel In Organic, Inorganic Units

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has named Robert M. Parks and Earl L. Will to the development department of its organic chemicals division and has announced other personnel changes. Peter W. Bauman, jr., has been promoted to assistant director of personnel for the company's inorganic chemicals division.

Harry L. Pugh, purchasing agent at the company's Nitro., W. Va., plant, has been transferred to the central purchasing group in St. Louis as assistant section manager. Dr. Myron H. Wilt has been appointed to the rubber chemicals section of the development department in the company's organic chemicals division.

Mr. Parks will be concerned with development of plasticizers and related products. Mr. Will will become a member of the intermediates and exploratory chemicals section. Mr. Bauman has been labor relations attorney for the inorganic chemicals division since 1954. He will continue these duties, and assume added duties in connection with general personnel problems of the division, including training and personnel administration work.

Mr. Pugh has been with the company since 1946. He was made purchasing agent at Nitro in 1952. Dr. Wilt has been associated with the research department of the organic chemicals division since joining Monsanto in 1952, largely in the field of polymerization.

DPA Extension Signed

—*Continued from page 3*

point that the stand taken by Mr. Weeks indicated "everything is verboten" so far as access to BAC files is concerned, Mr. Scott retorted:—"I don't know if this is the verboten season, but I see I have come down here for the start of the fishing season."

In his letter to chairman Celler, Secretary Weeks explained his position as follows:—

"There are many reasons why the department cannot comply with requests for indiscriminate examination and publication of its files and, accordingly cannot comply with this sweeping demand or with others of a similar character which you have delivered to this department in recent weeks.

"Such files contain individual business statistics and forecasts, the disclosure of which is made a crime by law. They contain the advices of advisors and subordinates solicited, given and received in confidence. The publication of such materials would tend to dry up some of the sources of information which this department must consult in fulfilling its basic statutory responsibilities and would be contrary to the public interest.

"I am bound to honor such confidences and my conclusions in this regard are supported by the established constitutional principle of the separation of powers in the government.

"These files rest in and are part of the department files. They are in my custody and under my control, and Walter White has no right or authority to remove or produce them. The removal from this department of segments of its files would hamper and obstruct the work of the department and would also be contrary to the public interest."

Textile Chemists Ass'n

—*Continued from page 7*

Dyeing and Finishing," by Dr. Paul L. Meunier, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; "The Finishers' Viewpoint," by John Komninos, Waldrich Company; "Dyeing and Heat Treatment of Arnel Triacetate," by Fred Fortress, of Celanese Corporation of America; "High Temperature Dyeing," by Dr. Ray J. Andres, of duPont, and "The Sandocryl Process for the Dyeing of Polyacrylonitrile Fibers," by Charles W. Saalfrank, of Sandoz Chemical Works.

Also, "Measuring the Whitening Effects of Fluorescent Dyes and Perborate Bleaches on Cotton," by Margaret S. Furry, of the home economics research branch of the Department of Agriculture; "Launderable Textiles," by George H. Johnson, of the American Institute of Laundering; "Color Problems in Dry Cleaning," by John Parsley, of the Philadelphia Textile Institute and "Garment Dyeing in the United States Today," by Arthur C. Teichner, of Almore Dye House, Inc.

Papers to be presented during the final day will include:—"Wool Processing," by Jackson Bauer, of Fred Whitaker Company; "A Study of Rayon in Tufted Carpeting," by L. L. Walmsley, D. P. Feyler and W. S. Sollenberger, of American Viscose Corporation; "Soil Resistant Treatment of Fabrics," by Dr. Jason M. Salsbury, Dr. T. F. Cooke, Elliot S. Pierce and Philip B. Roth, of American Cyanamid Company; "Pad Roll Dyeing System," by Berlil Mellbin, of Ab Svenska Textilmaskinfabriken; and "Pressure Drying in a Closed System as Compared to Drying in an Open System," by F. Thies, of B. Thies Company.

Also, "Continuous Bleaching of Cotton With Silicate Free Peroxide Solutions," by B. K. Easton, of Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company and Paul Feldman, of Dan River Mills, Inc., and "Stripping With Hydrosulfites," by Walter C. Lindsly and Nathaniel Matlin, of Rohm & Haas Company.

Wirz Purchases All Stock Of Metal Parts Manufacturer

A. H. Wirz, Inc., Chester, Pa., has purchased all the stock of American Extrusion Corporation of Brooklyn, New York, manufacturers of extruded metal parts. American Extrusion will be operated as a subsidiary of Wirz, with Townsend Cox as president, Harold Temple and Irving Sperry as vice-presidents, and Walter Rowan as treasurer.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The phosphate strike in Florida last week continued at six plants, although another company settled with the union and returned to work during the week. Meanwhile, there appeared to be enough phosphate rock and superphosphate on hand to tide the market over until the dispute could be settled.

Sales of castor pomace at higher prices were reported last week following a long famine in which little or no meal was offered. The animal proteins did not show too much activity, except for dried blood at Chicago, which declined due to lack of interest. The potash market was quiet, but business was expected to show some revival during the next few weeks as mixers prepared for the fall season.

Imports of potassium muriate totaled 60,079 tons during the first half of 1955, some 12,707 tons higher than figures reported for the first half of 1954. The nitrogen market was dull and featureless following recent reductions in urea.

The pesticide market showed strength during the week, and BHC prices, long subject to heavy competition, appeared to be in a firmer position than for many months past. DDT prices also were firmer. Demand in the cotton south was said to be keeping some materials in short supply. Pyrethrins, both natural and synthetic, showed good activity. Interest in rotenone in the east was dulled by the recent hot spell.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor pomace, $2.50 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
110.80	110.82	110.83	110.19

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Buying interest for fertilizer grades was seasonally off. Industrial inquiry continued to hold up well. Supplies were plentiful at unchanged prices.

Ammonium Nitrate—Supplies were reported plentiful, particularly in the south. There was limited call for side-dressing. The export market showed some degree of activity, with recent shipments overseas having taken pressure off supplies in some areas.

Ammonium Sulfate—There was little doing on the domestic market during the week. The export market was governed by the outcome of overseas bids for shipment to Korea. Supplies continued to build in the hands of producers.

Animal Protein—The market was generally dull. Dried blood, while holding unchanged in the New York district, dropped 25c. per unit at Chicago, and was newly quoted at $5.50 per unit-ton. Tankage was unchanged at New York and Chicago.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic — Prices were unchanged, and fair stockfeed demand was reported. The Bureau of Census reports that production of dibasic calcium phosphate in May declined to 11,900 tons from 14,333 tons produced in April, but was higher than the 9,051 tons produced in May, 1954. Stocks in the hands of producers May 31 declined to 5,853 tons from 6,104 tons on hand April 30.

Castor Pomace—Pomace was higher last week, with sales reported at $40 per ton. This material has been quite scarce since last January, as a result of almost total lack of bean crushing operations in this country owing to rapidly mounting imports of Brazilian castor oil. Last week, a limited quantity was sold at prices $2.50 per ton higher than the nominally pegged quotation of $37.50 per ton a few weeks ago.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market agricultural lime in May declined to 37,695 tons from the 41,108 tons sold in April, but was considerably higher than the 26,755 tons sold in May, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Quicklime sales in May totaled 13,829 tons, as against 13,364 tons in April, and 7,367 tons in May, 1954. Hydrated lime sales in May totaled 23,866 tons, as against 27,744 tons in April and 19,388 tons in May, 1954. Total agricultural lime sales for the period January-May, 1955, declined to 121,018 tons from the 141,398 tons sold during the like period in 1954.

Phosphate Rock — Another phosphate rock producer settled with the union in Florida last week, and returned to operations. Since the strike began, only two of the eight strikebound plants have returned to work. The remaining six, several of which are major producers, continued to be strikebound, and there was no sign of letup in the dispute. One manufacturer was reported to have reopened mines and plants last Monday, but without success. Two producers have continued to operate through the strike.

Supplies of phosphate rock and superphosphate appeared to be plentiful enough so that trade sources were not too concerned with the present supply position, in view of currently slow demand. Prices held without change following recent increases in fuel oil, and producers who so far have returned to work following settlement of the strike have not raised prices due to increased labor costs, maintaining a wait-and-see attitude regarding the outcome of negotiations with the industry as a whole in Florida.

Potash—The domestic market was seasonally dull. There was some inquiry noted from Florida and California, as is usual with those states over most of the year, but generally, current trade was spotty. Prices established for June and July forward contracts held without change. Overseas demand was also said to have dwindled, although more activity relatively was shown than in the domestic market.

Potassium muriate deliveries in North America during the period January-June totaled 1,065,565 tons, as compared with 1,012,234 tons during the first half of 1954, according to the American Potash Institute. Imports of muriate during the first six months totaled 60,079 tons, compared with 47,372 tons during the first six months of 1954. Shipments of potassium manure salts in the first half of 1955 were 787 tons, as against 842 tons during the like period of 1954.

Deliveries of potassium sulfate and potassium-magnesium sulfate during the first half totaled 68,253 tons, as compared with 66,012 tons during January-June, 1954. Imports for the first six months of this year amounted to 14,879 tons, as against 13,150 tons during the like period last year.

Deliveries of chemical grades of potash in the first half of 1955 totaled 57,296 tons, as against 44,215 tons for the like period in 1954. Total exports for the first half amounted to 21,529 tons, as compared with only 2,798 tons during January-June, 1954.

Los Angeles Market

A slight decline was reported for domestic fish meals with spot material at $2.40 per unit of protein; import meal was readily available at $2.30-$2.325 per unit. Some forward trading was reported on new crop sardine meal at $2.25 per unit. Other organic materials witnessed little interest with quotations nominal. Inorganic items were slow with demand spotty.

Pesticides

Boll weevils continued on the increase in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and other areas, according to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report. Bollworms showed increases in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Arkansas, with heavy moth flights reported in Louisiana. European corn borer continued to build up in Wisconsin, and the outlook for serious damage from second generation in Illinois was unchanged.

Demand from the cotton south was strong during the week for most cotton poisons. BHC prices were judged firm at technical and formulation levels. DDT also was strong, with listings firm and unchanged. Pyrethrins maintained a steady pace, with concentrates getting good call.

Cube Root — Prices were unchanged. Demand in the east was said to have slowed considerably during the past few weeks due to the hot weather. Less rotenone was needed to control insects in dairy barns and on crops near the metropolitan area, due either to the absence of flies or to drought loss sustained by crops.

CIPC—Demand for this material was fair during the week. Prices were unchanged, with supplies ample for current requirements.

Pyrethrins—Prices were steady. Demand was said to have been good during the season for most of the natural and synthetic pyrethrin concentrates, including piperonyl butoxide and allethrin.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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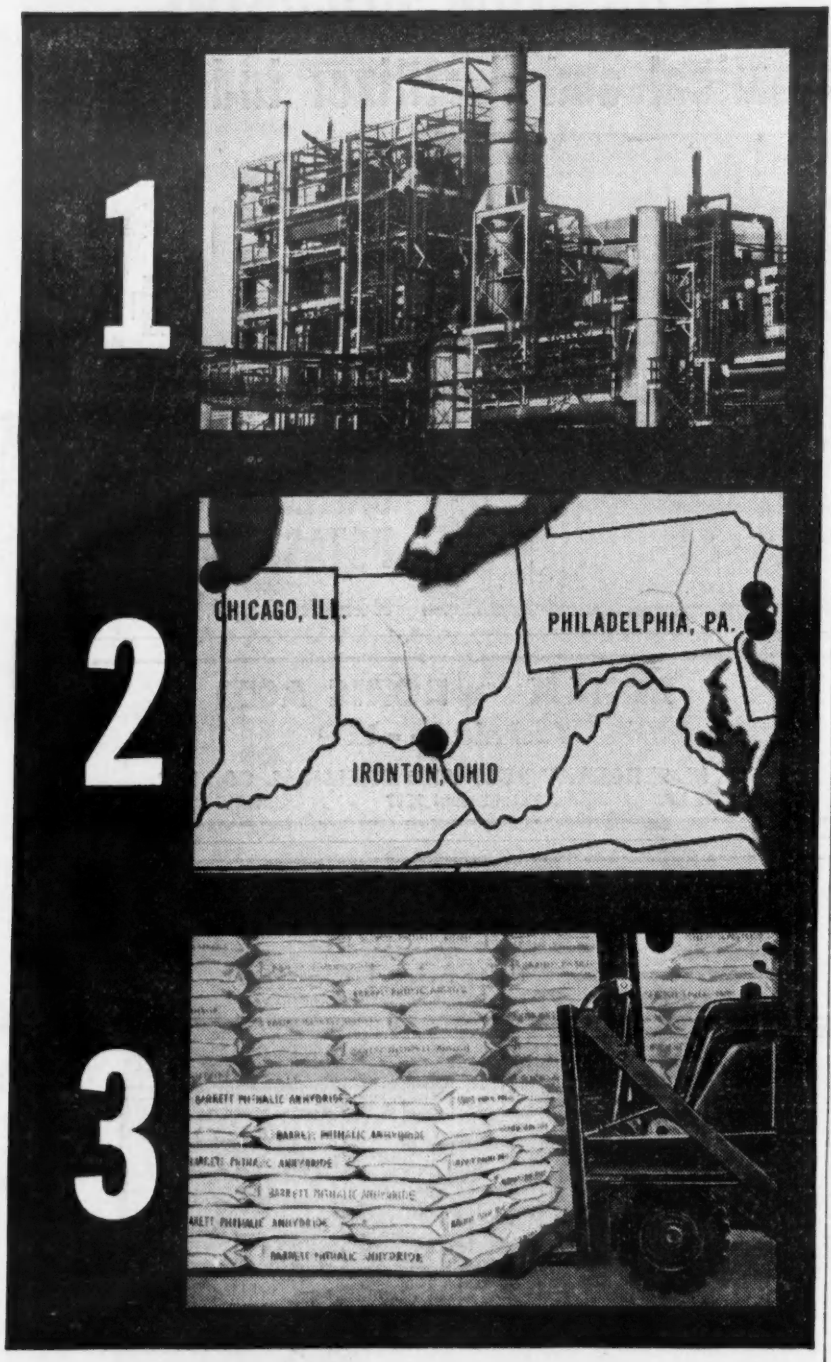

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Coal Chemicals

Firmness was the keynote of the market last week. Most products were enjoying good production levels as well as adequate buying interest from many quarters. Although the seasonal vacation schedule caused some slowdown in certain products, the market maintained a very good summer pace. There are predictions that the fall quarter will be as good, or better, than any quarter so far.

Light oils held a good pace despite the slight cutbacks in steel production in recent weeks. The chief reason cited for the steel production decrease was some shutdowns in the automobile industry for model changeovers and other work. Producers held that the decline was very slight, however, and affected the total light oils production very little. Benzol suppliers noted that consumers such as synthetic rubber producers helped to keep the market in good condition. Demand from the paint industry for toluol was up, and government buying in July and August was said to be ample. Sales of xyloi continued to meet high standards in diverse industries.

Consumer buying interest in most grades of cresols was still reported at very high levels. Much of the cresol material was said to be moving into the production of tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and flotations outlets. The lack of processing time and equipment was cited as one reason for the shortness of this material. The market was still described as very tight. The recent advance in ADF cresylic seems to have taken hold, trade sources reported. Naphthalene demand was at its unusually high levels, with producers meeting as much inquiry as possible.

July was described as a good month for phenol sales, with suppliers offering reasonable assurance that August will be just about as good. Some price weakness was still noted between the old and new prices established July 1. Intermediate sales were quite high, and production held to comparatively high levels. Aniline was moving into rubber production and textile dyestuff intermediate use. The plant shutdowns for vacations in the textile industry were just about completed and demand should pick up, sources indicated. Hydroquinone inquiry was at better levels, particularly from interests in rubber production.

Steel production in the week ending August 14 was scheduled to be 90.8 percent of capacity, or an index of 136.5, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was the equivalent of 2,192,000 tons, compared with 2,098,000 tons one week ago, 2,202,000 tons one month ago, and 1,525,000 tons one year ago. Finished steel shipments for the month of June set a record of 7,770,213 net tons. The previous monthly record was 7,540,889 tons set during May.

Basic Products

Benzol—The market was described as steady by producers. Although steel production was slightly lower last week, benzol suppliers noted that adequate amounts of material were available. The big consuming outlets for material in synthetic rubber production continued to keep the market status in good condition. Synthetic phenol producers have maintained an active interest in sizable amounts of benzol for their own use.

The current quotations for benzol were unchanged and are likely to hold firm for some time to come. Insecticide producers have kept an active interest in material during the past few months, despite the fact that normal production periods for this material are well past. A good amount of DDT was said to be moving to foreign countries, as well to certain parts of the midwest and far west. The good business situation is likely to hold for the rest of the year, trade sources indicated.

Cresols—Consumer buying interest in most grades of cresols was still at a rather high level, it was reported. The fact that most outlets for cresols maintained active interest has kept production at very high rates. Much of the cresol material is being diverted to the production of tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels, and flotations outlets. Interest in material for cresylic resin outlets was also described as well developed. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Cresylic Acid—Crude material was reported available in good quantities by most suppliers. The only drawback in the marketing of cresylic is the lack of enough processing time and equipment. More plants were reported under construction, but until the present condition is alleviated the tight market situation is likely to remain. The market, however, was considered quite steady. Prices were firm.

Preliminary statistics on the production and sales of tar and tar crudes in 1954 were reported last week by the Tariff Commission. The total output in 1954 of all tars amounted to 766,000,000 gallons, a decrease of 15 percent from the 901,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Cresylic acid production amounted to 3,838,000 pounds.

The recent advance in ADF cresylic prices seemed to be holding steadily, trade sources reported. The increase of 10c. per gallon made the new price of imported cresylic acid, 75 percent at 215°C. or over, drums, exwarehouse, 85c. per gallon. In tankcars, bulk, the new price is 81½c. per gallon, and the single drum price is now $1 per gallon.

Naphthalene—Both production and demand continued to hold firm at high levels last week. Steel production was off somewhat, but trade sources reported that it had little effect on total production. Current quotations held firm in most areas.

Crude naphthalene production in 1954 amounted to 295,000,000 pounds, compared with 276,000,000 pounds in 1953, according to the Tariff Commission report issued last week. Sales of crude material

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
114.74	114.73	114.67	114.57

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cokeoven Output: June

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing June 1955, and June 1954, reported by the Bureau of Mines. Figures for the running total include output from January through June of both years. Only cokeoven output is represented.

	June 1955	June 1954	Calendar Year to date 1955	Calendar Year to date 1954
Benzol, nitration, 1*	4,977,247	3,070,900	29,986,997	22,554,800
industrial pure, 2*	9,581,355	7,349,800	54,690,467	46,010,400
90 percent	116,722	137,700	700,271	739,200
Other industrial grades (excluding motor grade)	79,285	113,200	535,980	735,900
Total	30,129,933	10,661,600	85,773,715	70,030,300
*Creosote oil	3,548,208	2,601,900	16,723,170	13,018,300
*Crude chemical oil	2,087,440	1,849,600	13,522,799	11,627,300
*Crude coaltar	69,594,348	55,985,100	417,266,675	356,753,900
Distilled or topped	26,022,969	19,475,400	154,928,515	108,914,400
Burned as fuel	11,194,102	10,562,300	68,784,198	72,994,900
Used otherwise	60,218	231,100	608,183	1,463,500
Naphthalene, crude, solidfying under 74°C.	3,310,525	1,507,900	20,178,511	11,385,400
At 74° and under 76°C.	1,316,654	642,500	8,117,264	2,908,400
At 76° and under 79°C.	12,112,486	7,094,600	61,434,604	30,326,400
Total	16,739,665	9,245,000	89,730,379	44,620,[illegible]0
Pyridine (tar base) *crude, dry basis	27,215	15,400	194,631	128,[illegible]0
†Refined, 2*	71,577	45,760	381,478	223,700
*Solvent naphtha, crude heavy solvent	434,395	349,700	2,411,227	2,050,[illegible]0
Refined, light solvent	20,411	19,000	[illegible]9	117,[illegible]0
Toluol, nitration, 1*	2,562,662	1,991,300	14,536,455	12,190,500
industrial pure, 2*	706,339	684,700	4,[illegible]5	3,[illegible]00
all other grades	66,168	46,500	[illegible]3,743	435,650
Total	3,335,169	2,702,500	19,061,653	16,390,500
Xylol:—All grades	967,275	827,500	5,806,140	4,881,100

*Gallons. †Pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending August 14, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,015,436
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	36,700,762
Benzol	gals.	3,510,508
Coaltar	gals.	16,101,915
Creosote oil	gals.	899,386
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,480,565
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	26,111
Toluol	gals.	690,497
Xylol	gals.	184,229

in 1954 were 224,000,000 pounds, valued at $10,000,000.

The import market for naphthalene was still rather tight, sources indicated. Very little material was said to be coming into the country on new contract. Much of it was said to be material committed to past contracts. The foreign suppliers demand for a 7c. per pound price has consistently met with stiff opposition from domestic interests. A listing of 6¾c. per pound, nominal is shown in prices current.

Phenol—Natural technical and synthetic grades of phenol were said to be available in good quantities. Sales were reported to be at good levels, with inquiry from the many quarters approaching new highs for the month of August. July was described as a very good month for sales. The recent information concerning price weakness in some areas has not changed. A considerable amount of phenol was moving at the old price, it was reported. Sources stated that it is unlikely that any conforming to the new price would not come about until the fourth quarter.

Toluol—Despite a slight cutback in production in steel, toluol producers stated that material was still readily available. Demand from various paint producers was at good levels, and government purchasing for the month of July was slightly higher than previous months. It was noted that government bids for August were also rather high. Production of toluol for 1954, including toluol produced from petroleum for use in aviation fuel, amounted to 159,000,000 gallons, compared with 156,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of toluol in 1954 were 126,000,000 gallons, valued at $37,000,000, according to the Tariff Commission.

Xylol—Material was said to be available in fairly good quantities, despite the lower production rate of steel in the past few weeks. Buying interest was said to be ample to keep a good balance between marketing and production. Sources stated that the market for 3 and 5-degree materials was improving steadily. The output of xylol in 1954 was 110,000,000 gallons, or slightly less than the 113,000,000 gallons reported for 1953. Sales of xylol in 1954 were 126,000,000 gallons, valued at $18,000,000, according to the Tariff Commission.

Intermediates

Aniline—Producers stated that this intermediate was doing very well, marketwise. They stated that regular consuming outlets were keeping a steady demand for material. The rubber industry provided good activity, as did textile dyestuff intermediate use. There was some movement to hydroquinone, sources related. Production was said to be adequate to meet demand. No changes were noted in current price listings.

Benzoic Acid—Material was in fair demand despite reductions in demand for dyestuff intermediates by the textile industry. Most of the reductions have been caused by plant shutdowns for vacations. Producers pointed out that it is probably just a temporary cutback in demand. Production of technical benzoic acid in 1954 totaled 4,156,000 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission report issued last week. Sales in 1954 amounted to 4,320,000 pounds, valued at $1,593,000.

Hydroquinone—This material was said to be moving quite well in all quarters. Demand is holding at very high levels, with the rubber industry providing more than average amounts of inquiry. The bright picture is expected to continue for some time, according to sources. Price schedules have not changed in recent weeks.

Phthalic Anhydride—Consumers were getting the phthalic they need despite a strong pace throughout the market. Producers stated their able to meet commitments, but there was no available material for stockpiling. Demand has held up surprisingly well for the past several months. Much of the material is being diverted to the automobile industry and allied industries. Producers were said to be able to get enough raw material to meet requirements, but not enough to build up stockpiles that many would like to see. Prices held steady.

b-Naphthol—Sales to producers in the rubber industry and for dyestuff intermediate outlets were described as very good. Suppliers noted that buying interest was well maintained in most quarters. Prices were unchanged.

Producers are able to meet commitments and there is some available material for stockpiling. Consumers were getting the material they need despite a strong pace throughout the market. Established price levels have been firm for some time.

p-Toluidine—Activity in this market was said to be fairly good. Suppliers stated that the demand for dyestuff intermediates held up well over the past few weeks. The seasonal vacation schedules in the textile industry slowed up buying somewhat, but some sources stated that they have not seen any significant easing. They were of the opinion that buying held up well during vacation time as consumers built up inventories wherever possible. Most producers were looking for good levels in buying for the remaining portion of the third quarter and probably the fourth. No changes in prices were noted last week.

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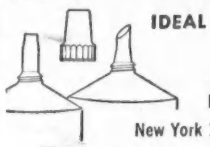

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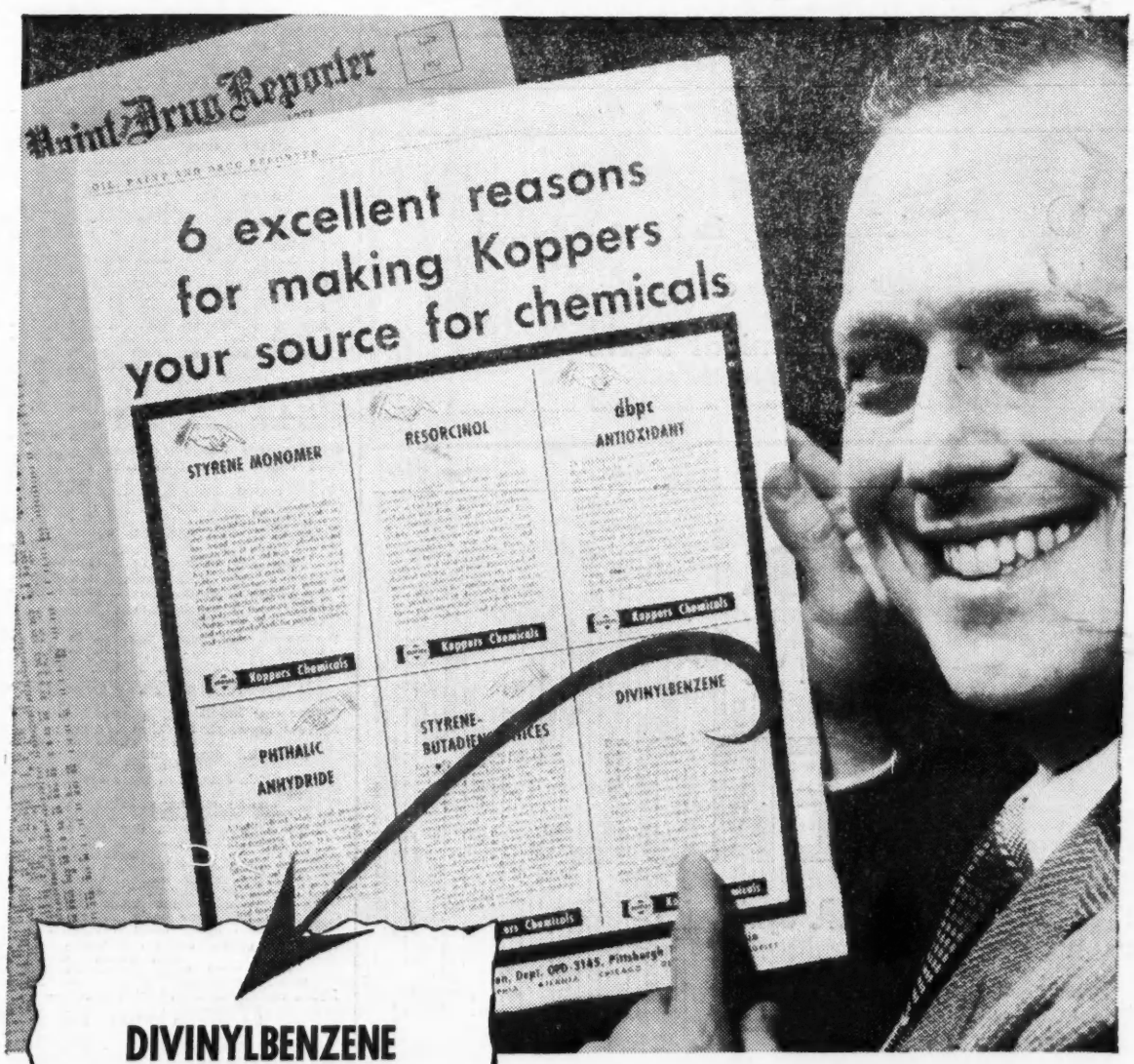

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HPSS-8

Parke, Davis Names Sharp As Assistant to Its President

Dr. Elwood A. Sharp, director of clinical investigation for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has been promoted to medical assistant to the firm's president, and has been succeeded by Dr. Elmore C. Vonder Heide, associate director of the clinical investigation department.

Dr. Sharp instituted the sulfone treatment of leprosy with "Promin," a Parke-Davis product. He also was instrumental in developing "Ventriculin" for the treatment of pernicious anemia. He has played an important role in other new medicines, including the hormones, "Antuitrin" and "Theelin." He has been with the company since 1929. Dr. Vonder Heide has been with Parke-Davis since 1937.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 31

Wax, microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 15-20, ctns., smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11: amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .95 - .97
tech., bgs lb. .85 - .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs. lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.25 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.15 - —
Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Fluoride bbls works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .12½- —
New York lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
leaded 25%, bgs., c.l., millsd, frt. alld. lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .18
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½ %, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.99
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.63 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½- —
l.c.l lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% som. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.60 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .25½- —

Vanilla Bean Regulation Clarified by IRS Division

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service held last week (Rev. Rul. 55-512) that nonbeverage manufacturers who produce vanilla extract are not authorized under sections 5131 to 5134, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to traffic in residue, such as spent vanilla beans, containing alcohol upon which drawback of tax has been allowed.

The agency said that spent vanilla beans may not be sold by nonbeverage manufacturers except where all alcohol has been removed or unless such spent vanilla beans have been treated with a substance which will prevent the recovery of any alcohol. To accomplish this, the exhausted beans must be dried to the extent that all alcohol has been evaporated before removal from the nonbeverage premises or they must be treated with kerosene sufficiently to prevent any residual alcohol from being recovered therefrom.

Except in the event of sale as provided above, spent vanilla beans must be destroyed by burning by the nonbeverage manufacturer or must be removed from the premises of the nonbeverage manufacturer for destruction by the sanitation department of the city or municipality. In all instances where exhausted vanilla beans are so removed, the nonbeverage manufacturer must first treat the spent beans with kerosene to the extent that it will be impossible to recover any of the alcohol therefrom.

Koppers Tar Products Unit Reports Sales Dep't Changes

Five organizational changes in the sales department of the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been announced. Walter L. Bossart, formerly assistant manager of the refined coaltar products section, has been named manager of the section to succeed J. H. Carpenter, who is due to retire in less than a year. Mr. Carpenter, manager since 1929, will continue with the section in the capacity of consultant.

Dr. J. N. Roche, manager of sales development prior to its consolidation in the new development department, has been appointed technical consultant to the creosote and pitch product section, reporting to the product manager. J. M. Strouss, jr., who has been appointed manager of the order section, succeeds W. W. Hoover, jr., who has been promoted to the cold applied coatings section.

Goodrich-Gulf Is Planning Facilities to Make Rubber

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, will build manufacturing facilities to produce its new man-made rubber which synthetically duplicates tree rubber, it has been announced by president William I. Burt. A pilot plant to make the chemical "tree rubber" will be located in northern Ohio and is expected to be in operation in nine months to a year, according to the Goodrich-Gulf official. When these facilities are completed materials for testing will be available to other companies.

Dr. Hale Dies at 79

—Continued from page 7

alcohol from agricultural crops would in the future be the basis for many industries and for further industrial growth. He was the pioneer in the development of chlorophyll and held many early patents in the field.

Frank A. Seiberling

Frank A. Seiberling, founder of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, and of Seiberling Rubber Company, died on August 11 in Akron. He was ninety-five years old. Mr. Seiberling founded Goodyear in 1898 and was offiliated with the company until 1921, when he founded the rubber company that bore his name. He was named chairman of the board of the latter firm in 1938, a post he held until his retirement in 1950.

Mr. Seiberling was credited with inventive talents as well as executive, and was responsible for such industry developments as the big pneumatic truck tire, the internal hot water and vapor curing methods, and the present type of cord tire. During his career in the rubber industry, Mr. Seiberling authorized the purchase of land in Sumatra to grow rubber and the setting up of a cotton plantation in Arizona to provide long staple cotton for tire fabric.

Dr. Robert W. Wood

Dr. Robert W. Wood, research physicist, died August 11 in Amityville, Long Island, N. Y. He was eighty-seven years old. Dr. Wood was a research professor at Johns Hopkins University having retired as Professor of Experimental Physics at the university in 1938. He was considered one of the world's top authorities on spectrum research and was a consultant during the original manufacture of the atom bomb.

A portion of Dr. Wood's research in nuclear physics had to do with the production of the spontaneous incandescence of metals in cold atomic hydrogen. His work also included studies on the destruction of polization of resonance radiation by weak magnetic fields.

George G. Banse, secretary and assistant treasurer of Philadelphia Quartz Company, died August 2 in Philadelphia. He was fifty-three years old.

Mrs. Augusta Halsey West, vice-president of Tilden Drug Company, New Lebanon, N.Y., died August 4 in New Lebanon. She was ninety-two years old.

Joseph K. Patterson, vice-president of Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died in Miami, Fla. He was fifty-nine years old.

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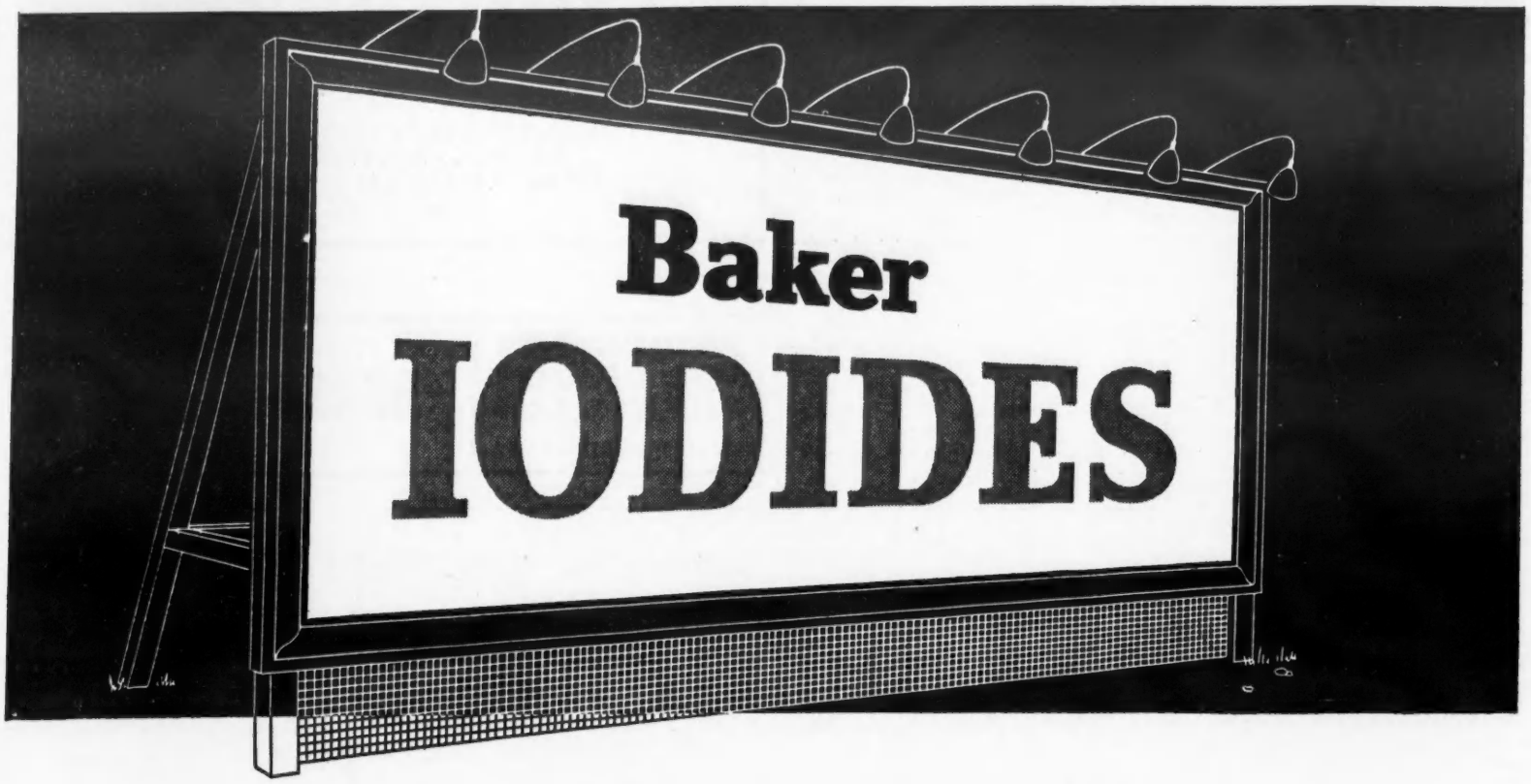
See "THE UNITED STATES STEEL HOUR"—Televised alternate weeks—Consult your newspaper for time and station.

USS Chemicals

UNITED STATES STEEL



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Baker SODIUM IODIDE U.S.P. Crystal	drug products pharmaceuticals	polyethylene-lined drums
Baker IODINE, U.S.P.	drug products pharmaceuticals photo-engraving photography	glass jars

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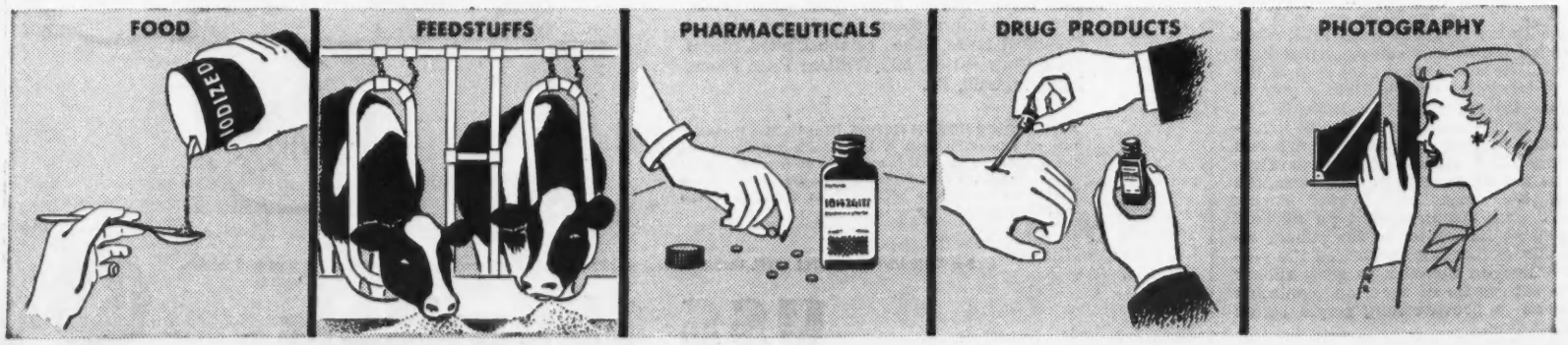

Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

There were no changes reported in the drugs or fine chemicals market for the first time in recent weeks. August is customarily a quiet month in the drugs market. After Labor Day, trading becomes more active as manufacturers begin to anticipate their fall needs and consequently, inventories are examined and built up.

The abnormally hot weather which has blanketed the country during July and into this month has resulted in a higher than usual interest in seasonal items, among the most prominent of which are the tartrates and citric acid. Both of these items are used in considerable volume by soft drink manufacturers, sales of which hit a new high during the past month. Prices were quite firm and no changes were anticipated until probably the next quarter.

The trade was closely watching the mercurial drugs, reductions in which are anticipated whenever mercury metal prices eventually drop to price levels under those which existed when current mercurial stocks were manufactured.

The vitamins were unchanged last week. Of late there had been considable price activity in these items. The recent reductions in thiamin, riboflavin and vitamin A were illustrative of the heavy competition which exists among vitamin manufacturers both here and abroad. European and Japanese vitamin producers have been strong contenders in this market in recent years, a situation which has forced domestic makers on several occasions to lower their prices in order to compete more effectively against foreign material.

The market in Brazilian menthol continues to move along without any real interest on the part of consumers. Most buying continues hand-to-mouth and the relatively secure supply of synthetic menthol at present has acted as a brake to advances in natural menthol prices.

Cerium Chloride—This material is reportedly being used in ever increasing quantities. Current volume has been estimated by one source as being in the neighborhood of 250,000 pounds per year. Its major use was said to be as a raw material in the production of mischmetal, a material which is used in the manufacture of lighter flints and as a metallurgical alloying additive.

The current market quotation for cerium chloride, on a delivered basis, is 35c. per pound. Packing was reported as being in either wooden barrels, fiber drums or steel drums. The material is sometimes cast as a solid mass in steel drums or packed in fiber drums or wooden barrels in chunks, it was noted.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid has been running at heavy seasonal levels. The abnormally hot and prolonged heat wave which blanketed a good deal of the country during July had the effect of stimulating the sales of soft drinks to peak levels. Citric acid is a essential ingredient in soft drink manufacturers' formulae.

In addition to the boom in soft drinks, citric acid was also moving in substantial volume to frozen food processors who use it in conjunction with ascorbic acid as an anti-oxidizing agent. Other food uses continued at substantial levels while industrial applications for citric appear to be ever widening.

Supplies of citric acid were reported adequate while pricewise, there was stability. No changes were expected in either factor in the immediate future.

Diphenyl Disulfide—This compound is currently being offered on a commercial scale. Ton lots were quoted at $2.70 per pound, in fiber drums, f.o.b., plant, with 500 pound lots listed at $2.80 per pound. Smaller quantities are proportionately higher.

Chemical literature indicates that diphenyl disulfide has applications in the field of insecticides and fungacides. Treating conjugated oils with diphenyl disulfide has been claimed to reduce surface defects in films made from them. It has also been found to be effective in the vulcanization of rubber and in the stabilization of silver halide emulsions.

Gelatin—Demand for gelatin was reportedly at seasonal levels. Supplies were ample and with increased pork production anticipated, gelatin should continue in adequate supply.

Production of gelatin totaled 4,856,518 pounds in June compared to 4,840,139 pounds in May, 1955 and 4,401,748 pounds during June last year.

Classified by type, production of edible gelatin aggregated 3,549,877 pounds in June compared to 3,549,830 pounds in May and 3,288,167 pounds in June, 1954. Production of other grades during June included 157,767 pounds of technical gelatin, 358,276 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 790,598 pounds of photographic gelatin. By comparison, production of gelatin during May of this year consisted of 3,549,830 pounds of edible type, 180,331 pounds technical grade, 251,973 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 858,005 pounds of photo grade. Production during June of 1954 included 3,288,167 pounds of edible grade 139,101 pounds technical gelatin, 267,648 pounds pharmaceutical quality and 706,832 pounds photo grade gelatin.

Total shipments of gelatin during June this year amounted to 4,548,202 pounds compared to 4,344,591 pounds during May and 4,064,823 pounds in June, 1954.

Classified by type, shipments of gelatin during June included 3,468,337 pounds of edible gelatin, 153,646 pounds of technical grade, 227,436 pounds of pharmaceutical quality and 698,783 pounds of photographic grade. By comparison shipments during May aggregated 3,164,090 pounds of edible gelatin, 216,747 pounds of technical grade, 281,600 pounds of pharmaceutical quality and 682,154 pounds of photographic material.

Classified by type, stocks of gelatin at the end of June included 7,465,120 pounds edible type, 1,273,687 pounds technical grade, 766,878 pounds pharmaceutical grade, 3,828,102 pounds photo quality, compared to 7,383,580 pounds of edible grade, 1,269,566 pounds technical quality, 636,038 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 3,736,287 pounds photo grade at the end of May. Stocks at the end of June last year included 5,481,146 pounds edible quality, 1,053,358 pounds technical gelatin, 685,932 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 3,612,-134 pounds photographic quality.

Mono-sodium Glutamate — Demand for mono-sodium glutamate was reported to be running at good levels. Overall consumption of this flavoring material has steadily increased as a result of the growing awareness on the retail level of its potentialities.

Production of the mono-sodium salt of glutamic acid last year aggregated 12,771,-000 pounds, according to a report issued by the United States Tariff Commission. Total sales amounted to 12,043,000 pounds with an overall aggregate value of $19,-788,000 pounds and a unit value of $1.64 per pound.

Mercurials — Mercury salt prices remained unchanged. That a decline in mercurial quotations is forthcoming is patent, provided that mercury metal prices continue to decline. At what actual time such a reduction may occur remains anyone's guess since inventories of these compounds in dealers' hands vary and it appears highly doubtful that any downward moves would be made until metal prices fall to a level comfortably below current replacement costs.

Overall consumption of the mercurials has fallen off, according to trade sources, in recent years a trend which has been attributed as much to the replacement of other drugs in certain applications as well as to the high price levels which have held sway in the years immediately following the steady rise in mercury quotations.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap remained unchanged at all port terminals during week ending August 2, 1955. Market conditions for blackstrap at New Orleans continued unsettled with a generally moderate-to-slow demand. Demand for feed molasses at East coast points remained moderate, while West coast demand was good. Supplies of hydrol are now adequate at Kansas City, Argo and Pekin, as demand continues good at those points. Beet and citrus molasses supplies are mostly committed, with prices unchanged.

Production of 1955 Cuban high-test molasses reached 221,900,000 gallons as of July 15, 1955 according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. Trade

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
66.48	66.48	67.14	68.76

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

ALKALIES

CAUSTIC SODA
CAUSTIC POTASH
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATED
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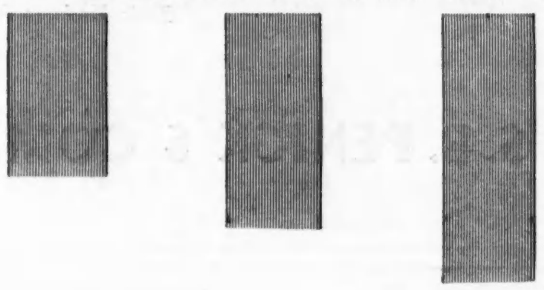

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sources indicate an expected final production of about 227,000,000 gallons as only 3 or 4 mills continue high-test production.

Streptomycin—The United States Tariff Commission has reported that production of streptomycin totaled 4,832,093 grams in May, 1955, compared to 4,437,309 grams in April this year. Production of dihydrostreptomycin aggregated 11,954,500 grams compared to 15,885,860 grams turned out in April.

Vitamins—The market was quiet in synthetic vitamins, pricewise, following the recent decline in synthetic vitamin A, riboflavin, and thiamin salts. Industry sources did not foresee any further changes in quotations for the immediate future, at any rate. Supplies of all the synthetic vitamins were adequate and there recent price reductions were expected to result in an increase in overall vitamin consumption.

The United States Tariff Commission reported that production of streptomycin totaled 4,832,093 grams in May, 1955, compared to 4,437,309 grams in April this year. Production of dihydrostreptomycin aggregated 11,954,500 grams compared to 15,885,860 grams turned out in April.

The production of sulfa drugs in May of this year amounted to 114,205 pounds compared to 176,271 pounds in April, according to the Tariff Commission.

The United States Tariff Commission reported production of ascorbic acid and salts at 219,560 pounds in May compared to 164,498 pounds in April of this year. Production of niacin and niacinamide aggregated 199,829 pounds in May compared to 169,227 pounds in April while production of pyridoxine (B_6) totaled 2,250 pounds in May and 2,537 pounds during April.

Production of thiamin derivatives (B_1) were also reported. In May they totaled 18,221 pounds compared to 19,611 pounds in April.

Botanicals

The spot market continued generally quiet last week with the exception of senega root, which was reported to be advancing. Earlier this season, that item underwent some reduction in price in face of reports that the new crop was expected to be of a substantial size. Later evaluation of the yield, collection of which has recently been completed, however, revealed the fact that the supply will probably fall short of consumer demand. Senega root has always been in heavy demand for export and shipments abroad have been heavy in recent months.

Trading activity in the botanicals market continues seasonally slow although some contracts have been negotiated for fall delivery. The majority of consumers, however, are expected to wait until after Labor Day before contracting for their fall needs since market quotations should reach a stable level by that time. Collections of leaves and other items will continue into next month, it was said.

Collection of cascara sagrada bark appears to be over for this year. The supply picture was generally encouraging and it appeared that there should be little if any difficulty in meeting consumer needs. Collections of witch hazel, white pine and wild cherry barks were satisfactory and prices about on a level with last year.

In the imported botanicals group, ipecac root continued in tight supply with prices firmly maintained. Europe has been a heavy buyer of ipecac in recent years while production had not been as sizable as was the case in years gone by. Such items as cubeb berries and buchu leaves remain in short supply. Political unrest and various economic factors have contrived to limit the supply of buchu leaves in recent years. Collection of high quality cubeb berries has also suffered for much the same reasons.

Rauwolfia Serpentina Root—The spot market continues firm with supplies tight. Dealers here were currently negotiating for new export licenses in India, last year's having expired. Shipment prices from India were in the neighborhood of $2 per pound while the spot market was quoted as high as $3 on the powdered root.

There have been some imports of the serpentina species from Burma and Siam. Although histologically the same as Indian material, the physiological effects have not been identical in all aspects, according to one trade authority.

Warner-Chilcott Appoints Product Development Head

Dr. Paul L. Wermer has been named vice-president and director of product development for Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, it was announced last week by Alfred E. Driscoll, president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, New York, the parent company of Warner-Chilcott.

For the past six years, Dr. Wermer has been associated with the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association. He also served as secretary for the AMA committee on research and as secretary of the AMA committee on blood.

Weiler Is Pfizer P. R. Chief

George H. Weiler, jr., has been named director of public relations by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Before joining Pfizer last November, Mr. Weiler had been sales manager for the North American Equipment Corporation. He was formerly community relations manager for Lever Brothers Company and, prior to that, served as manager of public information for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., now a division of Merck & Co.

Drug Industry Will Explain

—*Continued from page 7*

session. Included will be state commissioners of education, superintendents and members of teacher college faculties.

Meeting with them will be top executives and scientists of the pharmaceutical industry to lead a joint discussion of the roles of the industry and education and how the two can best work together to meet the problems of today's world. Secondary level educators were selected to attend the council because they analyze the country's social structure for the youth of the nation.

In major luncheon and dinner addresses, four leading spokesmen for the pharmaceutical industry will tell of its achievements, objectives and problems as they see them in relation to the country's health and progress. The points which they bring out, as well as questions in the minds of the educators, will serve as bases for discussion in morning and afternoon panel sessions, in which both the educators and industrialists will participate. Not listed in the formal program but considered an important part of telling the industry's story are opportunities throughout the weekend to meet and talk with teachers informally.

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ALKYLPOLYETHYLENEGLYCOL — 40 dms, Inchemtex Inc, Antwerp
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
ANILINE DYES—19 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
30 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
21 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
10 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—300 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY CONCENTRATES—4,400 bgs, Watson Geach, Lourenco Marques
OXIDE—20 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—600 cs, Antwerp
242 cs, Rotterdam
300 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,500 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
3,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
1,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
738 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—14 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
BARBASCO ROOT—42 bls, Gillespie & Co, Gallao
BAYBERRY WAX—17 bgs, Standard Bank of S A, Capetown
BEESWAX—35 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
141 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Valparaiso
120 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
38 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
71 bgs, Puerto Barrios
30 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Puerto Barrios
29 bgs, Tampico
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
BEET PULP—10,560 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Bilbao
4,784 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Montevideo
BENZOIN GUM—17 bdls, Norwalk Mills, Singapore
BILE—3 cms, Vera Cruz
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CADMIUM—110 cs, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON BLACK—1 cs, Witco Chemical Co, Havre
CARDAMOM—21 cs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
21 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Colombo
SEED—5 hf chts, Wm E Martin, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, M Schmidt & Co, Salvador
55 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
311 bgs, M Arguesso & Co, Fortaleza
57 bgs, Amsterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, C A Sayours, Buenos Aires
2,400 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—100 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
379 dms, Jacques Missir, Cochin
CASSIA—158 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—301 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rotterdam
400 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
CETYL ALCOHOL—60 ctns, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
45 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—184 dms, Chemical Bank, Tandjong Priok
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Rarrios
CLOVE—80 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Zanzibar
OIL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—179 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
27 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
COCONUT OIL—290 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
[illegible] tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COGNAC OIL—1 cs, Schimmel & Co, Rotterdam
COLTSFOOT LEAVES—5 bls, Rotterdam
COPAL GUM—112 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
46 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
5 bgs, Matadi
CRESYLIC ACID—659 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—60 cs, Hinton & Co, Bordeaux
410 cs, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—30 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
25 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
256 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DESOXYCHOLIC ACID—10 dms, J B Irwin & Co, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—3,304 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
145 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN — 1 cs, Pfizer Corp, Bilbao
DIVI DIVI—960 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
DOGWOOD BARK—100 bls, Lydia E Pinkham, Kingston
EARTH COLOR—2,475 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Bremen
2,500 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Bank of Tokyo Ltd, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—104,300 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
171,487 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
292,585 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
216,187 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
135,931 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
114,163 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
65,088 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
54,227 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
GELATIN—33 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
10 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GERMANIUM OXIDE—60 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GLUE—330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
135 cs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
BONE—441 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GLYCERINE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Kobe
40 dms, Otto Gerdau, Yokohama
131 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
1,708 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
813 bgs, C Pettinos, Mocambique
GYPSUM—16,343 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hanisport
IODINE, CRUDE—140 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—49 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
JALAP ROOT—11 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
KIESERITE—3 bls, James E Fox, Hamburg
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, J A Manton, Kingston
100 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—120 bls, Dubrovnik
LEMON OIL—8 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, La Libertad
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
6 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
71 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
26 dms, Trubek Lab, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—10 bls, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—1,093 bgs, Amsterdam
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—550 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
200 bgs, Bank of N Y, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—190 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Macassar
16 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—50 cs, Rehels Co, Glasgow
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—12 bgs, Jacob Szroit, Ciudad Trujillo
MELAMINE—200 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Liverpool
MERCURY—50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 flks, N Y Trust Co, Tampico
400 flks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—4,113 tons, Standard Brands, Harve
500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—60 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
100 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Rotterdam
MUSK AMBRETTE—2 cks, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—793 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NICKEL SULFATE—40 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
20 bgs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
5 cks, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
p-NITROPHENOL—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—44 bgs, Rotterdam
OITICICA OIL—150 tons, International Commodities Corp, Fortaleza
OLIVE OIL—482 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Casablanca
100 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Inc, Casablanca
25 dms, L & S Packing Co, Casablanca
200 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Casablanca
175 dms, J Ossola & Co, Casablanca
50 dms, Simone Bros, Casablanca
52 dms, DeRosa Inc, Casablanca
131 dms, Colivo Packing Co, Casablanca
14 dms, Asaro Bros, Palermo
27 dms, Cadiz
ORANGE OIL—11 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Kingston
PALM OIL—365 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Belawan Deli
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75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—200 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—19 cs, Chas L. Huisking & Co, Tanga
17 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Dares Salaam
20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Dares Salaam
10 cs, National City Bank, Dares Salaam
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—35 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
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15 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang
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500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
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500 bls, Phoenix Shipping Co, Hamburg
2,900 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
6,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
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70 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
490 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
940 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
840 bgs, Far Eastern Rubber Importers, Kuching
40 bgs, A C Israel, Colombo
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
105 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
40 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
420 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kuching
70 bgs, American Federal Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
280 bgs, Singapore
WHITE—640 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—2 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Puntarenas
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—129,614 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
215,510 bbls, Socony Mobile Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
106,314 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil Chemical Co, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, London
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—200 bbls, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
POTATO FLOUR—4,470 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marseille
STARCH—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Havre
5 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
40 dms, Mombasa
PYROCATECHOL—5 bgs, Beekman Shipping Co, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,619 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,103 bgs, Amsterdam
R SALT—12 dms, Antwerp
RADIUM ELEMENT—5 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
1 cs, Antwerp
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—396 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
458 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
HIRSUTA ROOT—526 bgs, J M Rodgers Co, Puerto Barrios
RED IRON OXIDE—2 cks, O G Innes Corp, Liverpool
RHATANY ROOT—12 bls, J H Jensen, Coquimbo
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24 dms, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Benham Import Corp, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—657 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Cutuco
765 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
113 bgs, Regis Trading Co, Cutuco
363 bgs, Scharen Bros, Corinto
HULLED—897 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
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500 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Corinto
986 bgs, American Halvah Products, Corinto
1,078 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
550 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
100 bgs, N McLaughlin, Corinto
SHELLAC—41 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
SILVER SULFIDES—234 bgs, Chemical Bank, Antofagasto
SOAPBARK 169 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM ALGINATE—5 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
Cyanide—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TALC—20,200 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
500 bls, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
2,002 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
133 bgs, Scrivanich & Co, Cochin
582 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Imbituba
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Imbituba
TETRACHLOROBENZENE—87 bbls, Diamond Alkali Co, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—177 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—370 bgs, L A Dreyfus, Puerto Cabezas
VALONIA CUPS—1,742 bgs, Chemical Bank, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Kian Gwan Co, Semarang
VITAMIN D[illegible]—2 cs, Peder Devold Oil Co, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—560 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
548 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
533 bgs, River Plate Corp, Durban
600 bgs, Mombasa
575 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
1,163 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban
WHITING—6,400 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL ALCOHOLS—20 cs, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
G[illegible]—10 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
51 dms, Croda Inc, Antwerp
WAX—60 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—31 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Singapore

Boston

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

Los Angeles

AGAR—11 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Yokohama
12 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ANTIMONY OXIDE—150 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
ARABIC GUM—240 bgs, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Port Sudan
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Rotterdam
CASEIN—600 bgs, Montreal
CASSIA—185 bgs, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—43 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Singapore
COPAL GUM—69 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Djakarta
COPRA—1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 long tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
527 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
793 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
347 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
8,080 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
2,136 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—80 cs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—127 bgs, Forex Commodity & Trading Corp, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—10 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
316 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
110 casks, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Yokohama
HERRINGMEAL—4,740 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
2,000 bgs, Girard Trust Bank, Bremen
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen
LAUREL LEAVES—35 bls, Hismoco American Co, Trieste
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—140 bgs, Kelco Co, Genoa
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—300 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, Nurserymen's Exchange, Hamburg
1,550 bls, Van Waters & Rogers Inc, Rotterdam
1,050 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—23,028 tons, The Texas Co, Sidon
122,268 bbls, Mohawk Petroleum Corp, La Libertad
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClinton Stern Co, Inc, Rotterdam
SESAME OIL—100 pkgs, Pacific Mutual Sales Co, Yokohama
STARCH—440 bgs, A M Meinche & Son, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,382 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Djakarta
WHITING—364 bgs, M K Royal, Kobe

Norfolk

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—900 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,334 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
VALONIA BEARDS—343 bgs, Chemical Bank, Izmir

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—461 bgs, Lourenco Marques
134 bgs, London
GYPSUM—5,555 tons, Little Narrows
MOLASSES—1,582,973 gals, Tanamo
572,564 gals, Tarafa
804,151 gals, Pastelille
NAPHTHALENE—349 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
640 bgs, Hull
700 bgs, Middlesbrough
1,666 bgs, Rotterdam
3,572 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Liberty Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,410 bls, Penna Banking Co, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremerhaven
1,000 bls, Hamburg
1,400 bls, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—331,126 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
1,002,901 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
159,874 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
61,109 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
43,287 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, San Nicholas
123,087 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—708 bgs, Buenos Aires
RED IRON OXIDE—4,332 bgs, Malaga
TANNING EXTRACT—500 bgs, Liverpool
UREA—4,000 bgs, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—18 cs, Tampico

San Francisco

CELLULOSE EXTRACT—100 bgs, H J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
COPRA—690 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
1,300 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
CAKE—3,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,600 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GLYCERINE—40 dms, Otto Gerdau, Yokohama
MOLASSES—1,069 tons, Southwestern Molasses & Sugar Co, Manila
2,055 tons, Victorias
PEATMOSS—250 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
400 bls, H M Newhall, Bremen
500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
250 bdls, International Expediters, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
Inc, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,672 bgs, Yokohama
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—25 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
UREA SYNTHETIC—3,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

AEC Grants Go-Ahead

—*Continued from page 3*

kee Atomic Electric Company were not acceptable bases for negotiation. However, he added, the commission authorized discussions with both to determine whether their proposals can be changed so that negotiations can be undertaken.

The Consumers Public Power District proposes a sodium graphite reactor plant of 75,000 kilowatts capacity to be completed in 1958. The location is not yet determined. The Consumers District is described in its proposal as "a public corporation and subdivision of the State of Nebraska" provided electricity to 355 of the approximately 500 communities in the state. There are no private power companies in Nebraska.

The Yankee Atomic Electric Power Company is proposing a light water moderated and cooled reactor plant of 100,000 kilowatts capacity to be completed in 1958. The plant would likely be located in Massachusetts on the bank of the Deerfield River in the township of Rowe, three-quarters of a mile from the Vermont border.

At the same time, Dr. von Neumann announced today that the commission has declassified all technical information on currently-used extraction processes for recovering uranium from uranium-bearing materials to produce unrefined uranium concentrates.

No Longer Sensitive

The commission determined that the information no longer has security sensitivity, and that its declassification would benefit the commission's raw materials program by encouraging private enterprise to participate in the program and to develop cheaper and more efficient methods of processing uranium ores.

The declassification action does not include information relating to the refinement of uranium concentrates into highly purified forms, nor does it include technical information on any new and important extraction processes which may be developed, it was explained.

Unrefined uranium concentrates are produced in twelve processing plants in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Florida and Illinois. Four additional plants are under construction. All but one of the plants are privately owned and operated.

Metal Cans Shipments: June

Total shipments of metal cans in June were 5 percent above shipments during May, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In June, metal can shipments amounted to 398,369 short tons, compared with the May figure of 379,767 short tons and a figure of 381,176 short tons in June, 1954.

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Pfizer Plans to Construct Chicago Office, Warehouse

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced plans for the construction of a combination warehouse and regional sales office on the western edge of Chicago. Construction is scheduled to begin at the end of this month on a four-acre site at 6460 West Cortland street, a block from Naragansett Avenue. Pfizer expects to be in the new quarters by May 1, 1956. All four of the company's domestic divisions—Pfizer Laboratories, J. B. Roerig & Co., chemical sales and agricultural sales —will use the warehouse facilities and have regional offices in the new structure.

Conn. Chemical Research Acquires Plastics Company

Connecticut Chemical Research Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn., has acquired Goodyear Rubber Sundries Company, New Haven, Conn. The latter company formerly produced molded rubber goods and in recent years has been manufacturing plain and printed plastic film and has carried on general research in the plastics field. Goodyear Rubber Sundries will be operated as a separate division and entity.

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2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-1,5
2,5-DIMETHYL HEXADIENE-2,4
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Atomic Reactor Is Planned For Medical Research Use

Chas. Pfizer & Co. has joined seven other corporations in a plan to build an atomic reactor for research use, it has been announced. To be called Industrial Reactor Laboratories, the facility will be located on a 250-acre tract within fifty miles of New York. Options have been taken on two sites in New York and New Jersey.

The reactor will be constructed by AMF Atomics, Inc., a subsidiary of American Machine & Foundry Co. It is reported to be the first in the world to be owned and operated by private companies for research in the use of nuclear energy in industry and medicine. Cost is estimated between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Participating in the formulation of the plans, besides Pfizer, Inc., are American Tobacco Company, Continental Can Company, Corning Glass Works, International Nickel Company, Socony Mobil Oil Co. and U. S. Rubber Company. Construction is scheduled to begin in early fall, and the facility is expected to be ready for use a year later.

Chemical Industry Hit Peak

—*Continued from page* 4

000 persons—about 5 percent above June of last year. Total employment in the industry at the end of the first six months was an estimated 810,000 men and women. Based on average earnings of twenty-five representative MCA member companies, net earnings for the first half averaged 26 percent above earnings for the comparable period in 1954. Prices of chemicals held steady during the six-months period. The Bureau of Labor Statistics Wholesale Price Index for June 1955 was 106.3, the same as the index report for June 1954.

The chemical industry continued as the nation's third highest industrial taxpayer. Federal taxes paid during the first half of this year are in excess of $735,000,000. This figure does not include state or local taxes. Chemical production also hit an all-time high in the first half of this year. The latest index on chemicals and allied products—May 1955—was 167 (1947-49 equals 100), the highest on record and 12.8 percent above the preceding May.

During the first six months of 1955 the Securities and Exchange Commission reported plant investment for that period at $527,000,000. If plant expansion tops the billion dollar mark in 1955, it will mark the fifth consecutive year in which the chemical industry has invested at least one billion dollars in new and improved facilities.

According to government sources, chemical industry assets now total $15,800,000,000. In 1954 the chemical industry ranked fourth in terms of total assets among all manufacturing industries.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The spot market was unchanged last week. Although there were no price changes noted, trading activity continued to run at a brisk rate. The excessively hot weather in recent weeks was credited with boosting the consumption of flavoring oils to a new high. As a result, lime oil prices began to strengthen with one large holder reporting a 25 cents advance in his quotations. Lime oil prices have been at their lowest point in recent years during recent months as a result of a large carryover and heretofore limited inquiry.

The other major citrus oils, lemon and orange, were steady in price while consumption continued to run heavy. Sandalwood oil continued in tight supply while prices became virtually nominal in view of the shortage of the oil.

The seeds and spices market continued to mark time, for the most part. Buying was limited to jobbing interests and there were a number of price changes with the trend, however, more in a downward direction. Ceylon cinnamon was advanced as were Nigerian and Sierra Leone grades of ginger.

Items undergoing decline included Spanish anise, Dutch caraway, Batavia cassia, Polish poppy, black and white pepper and cloves. There appears to be some interest growing inchillies. Reports in the trade indicated that some consumers had begun to buy for inventory replenishment purposes.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
shortstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 2½c. per lb.
white, 3c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
134.61	134.61	135.88	137.90

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Camphor—The spot market was quiet and unchanged last week. Supplies were adequate to cover anticipated needs and expected to continue in the immediate future.

The market abroad for camphor products was reported to have declined with the result that camphor sassafrassy prices have weakened. One of the basic reasons for the change in the camphor oil picture has been the weakness in ocotea cymbarum which has been reportedly a result of over-production in Brazil.

Cedarwood—Supplies were ample to cover current consumer needs. Inquiry was routine while prices were steady.

Citronella—Demand for citronella oil continued at a seasonal pace. Supplies were reported adequate while prices were firm.

Reports of a drought in Formosa, the major producing area, and the ever-threatening possibility of an invasion of that island by Red China have contrived to keep this market strong, pricewise, in recent months, despite a somewhat easier trend in other oils such as camphor, originating in the Far Eastern area.

Cloveleaf—The spot market in crude cloveleaf oil was steady. Supplies were adequate and expected to continue, in the immediate future. The current market ranged from $1.30 to $2 per pound.

Lavender, Spike—Reports from Spain continue to reiterate the fact that Europe has been using larger quantities of this material. In spite of a crop, last year, of 125 tons, it was reported that very little oil is left. The next harvest is due this month and producers have arranged, some time ago, to pay higher prices to collect the plants on public lands. The current cost is almost 20 percent higher than it was last season at this time, and still further rises would not be surprising, it was said.

Lemon—There was no change in the spot market last week. The extremely hot weather of the past several weeks was said to have stimulated sales and consequently production of soft drinks to the extent that manufacturers have had to replenish their inventories of lemon oil. Usage was expected to continue seasonally high through this month.

Lime—The spot market has at last begun to showing signs of firming according to reports heard from some sectors of the trade. One seller advanced his former quotations 25c. late last week and it appeared that other dealers might go along.

Peppermint—New crop business was reported being booked at $6.75 for the natural oil, October delivery. The spot market continued firm in face of reports of a strong demand and a small carryover from last year.

Sandalwood—The spot market was very firm and prices were virtually nominal in view of the extremely tight supply position. Any real improvement in this situation would appear to be unlikely for some time, it was said.

Spearmint—The spot market remained very firm in face of reports that early in May very heavy damage was done to the new crop by an unprecedented 25 degree temperature . . . low enough to destroy a fair amount of acreage. Weather conditions continued rather poor and there is no doubt but that the crop is down considerably from last year. There have already been several recent price advances, and still others are predicted for the future. A very heavy carry-over of oil from last year is helping the situation considerably, however the crop, due to the frost damage, is off about 50 percent and early distillation yields have been disappointing, to date.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronellol—Supplies were adequate to meet current consumer needs. Production of citronellol as reported by the Tariff Commission totaled 219,000 pounds in 1954 with sales estimated at 186,000 pounds. Aggregate value of this chemical sold was $433,000 while the unit value was $2.33 per pound.

Coumarin—The spot market continued on the tight side with inquiry running at seasonal levels.

Production of coumarin in 1954 aggregated 418,000 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission preliminary report. Overall sales were tallied at 426,000 pounds with a total value of $1,100,000. Average unit value was $2.58 per pound.

Methyl Salicylate—Inquiry for methyl salicylate was reported at routine seasonal levels. Supplies were ample.

In a preliminary production report issued by the United States Tariff Commission, last year's production of methyl salicylate (synthetic oil of wintergreen) amounted to 2,898,000 pounds while sales were estimated at a total of 2,807,000 pounds. Total sales value was estimated at $1,327,000 with unit sales value at 47c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Demand for anise seed was routine. The spot market declined 1c. per pound on the Spanish quality, which was currently quoted at 33c. Mexican material held steady at 32c.

Caraway Seed—Dutch caraway seed declined ½c. per pound to 17c. in face of continued consumer indifference.

Cardamom Seed—Although the spot market was unchanged, reports from origin indicate that the market there has been on the rise. Supplies were adequate to cover current needs while inquiry was routine.

Cassia—The spot market eased fractionally last week in view of continued consumer lassitude. Batavia cuttings were down ½c. as was the shortstick, cracked grade. The former was currently quoted on spot at 14½c. and the latter, 15½c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 advanced 1c. on spot last week, reflecting a firming in the market at origin. The "0000" quality was quoted at 80c., afloat.

Clove—The spot market declined 2c. on both the Madagascar and Zanzibar qualities last week. The current market ranged from 43c. to 44c. per pound.

Zanzibars at source were pegged above

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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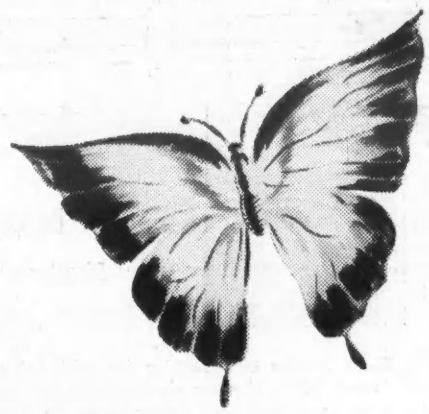

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spot levels. Madagascars are competitive but imports have been small because of the limited interest shown here. Stocks are not heavy thus the item has a potential that might be felt in the Fall.

Ginger—Sierra Leone ginger advanced 1c. on spot to 38c. last week. Nigerian split ginger also advanced a corresponding amount and was quoted at 36c. per pound. Jamaica quality ginger was unchanged.

Nutmeg—East Indian nutmeg was firmer last week with spot quotations reported at 44c.-45c. per pound. Reconditioned East Indian nutmeg was listed at 42c-43c. while West Indian quality was steady at 37c.

Pepper—The spot market continued under pressure last week with black pepper declining 2½c. per pound and white pepper, 3c. per pound. The accumulation of Lampong and Sarawak arrivals during late July proved too large to be absorbed without disturbing the general level. The decline has been gradual and orderly but nevertheless persistant. Fortunately, prices at source were well maintained. India remained non-competitive as is attested by the fact that July shipments were short of 300 tons. Sarawak and Lampong held their ground on about a par with our levels. The total result is that the margin between spot and shipment levels has narrowed.

There is no doubt that the July arrivals have added to spot reserves, but gradually they are being redistributed into stronger hands. August imports should show a decline from the peak reached in July and at least 30 percent of them will be Sarawak. A resurgence of grinder interest should make itself felt during the second half of the month, as the seasonal improvement in business takes hold. It would appear advisable to extend coverage during the present lull.

Sizable arrivals of white pepper had a similar depressing effect on values. So far this year about 750 tons have been imported while last year 1600 tons were consumed. Reliable crop reports show a decided decline over a year ago. Also lower levels provide a broader world market for the quantity produced. A slight improvement in local demand could make itself felt.

Pimento—Mexican pimento declined 1c. on spot while Jamaican material held unchanged. The former was quoted at 73c. and the latter, 83c. per pound. A short crop in Mexico has been forecast while Jamaican new crop will not come in until next year.

Poppy Seed—Polish poppy seed declined ½c. last week featuring the sole change in this market. Other qualities held unchanged.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

While demand for textile and leather chemicals was slow last week, due to usual summer letdown in business, the market tone remained on a steady basis and quotations were maintained at prevailing levels.

In the chemical group, a fair volume of business was indicated for fill-in needs. Light stocks of potato starch were firmly held at producing centers, with expectations that prices would go higher before the new production starts this season. The fractional advance in corn starch scheduled for August 16, has increased buying interest for tapioca flour replacements. Shipments from Brazil were firm at unchanged quotations. Egg derivatives were steadier reflecting the higher egg market.

Quietness prevailed in tanning materials. Inquiry for replacements was still light. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness of primary markets.

Shoe production estimates for June have been revised downward to 49,590,000 pairs by the Census Bureau. While this is about 1,700,000 pairs less than the original estimate, the total is still considerably larger than for any other June on record and represents an increase of 13.9 percent above June last year. The six month's total also was revised and now stands at 298,945,000 pairs showing a gain of 13.7 percent over the same period in 1954. The largest gains so far this year over last have been with expectations that prices would go with women's playshoes, men's work shoes and house slippers. The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in June was $3.40 against $3.44 in June, 1954.

Domestic wool shorn and to be shorn this year is estimated at 228,013,000 pounds, 10 percent below the 1944-53 average, according to the Crop Reporting Board. The 1955 estimate is 2 percent less than the 232,636,000 pounds shorn in 1954. The reduction this year results from a smaller number of sheep shorn, though the average weight per fleece was slightly larger than a year ago. The number of sheep shorn this year totaled 26,855,000 head, 2 percent less than last year. The record fleece weight of 8.49 pounds compares with 8.48 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 8.11 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
105.39	105.39	104.63	95.58

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market was quiet, reflecting the usual summer letdown in consuming demand. Fair volume was reported moving against former contracts. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Consuming demand was restricted to fill-in requirements. Quotations were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Small lots were absorbed for immediate requirements. Quotations were without change and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—Outside of small lots for actual needs, this market was dull and featureless. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Market tone was steady, reflecting the advance of 20c. per 100 pounds, scheduled to go into effect August 16. Buying interest was fairly active for prompt delivery. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was more active due to the boost of 10c. per 100 pounds, effective August 16. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 934,000 bushels to 18,184,000 bushels for the week ending August 4, compared with 12,140,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market was steadier, due to the higher cost of eggs. Prices were unchanged, but firm. Flake was quoted at $1.60 to $1.64 per pound, and powder, $1.64 to $1.68 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Inquiry for the technical grade was more active for later delivery. Quotations were unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, spot, depending upon seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Hand to mouth buying was noted for actual needs. Market was steadier with the increased cost of eggs. Spot stocks were maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—While trading was quiet, the market remained in a steady position. Available stocks at producing centers continued light and were closely held. With business quiet, prices were more or less nominal at 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills Maine, and 6¾c., Idaho, for prompt shipment. Stocks on spot was maintained at 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. French starch for prompt shipment continued nominal at 7.35c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, with little buying interest.

Sago Flour — Demand was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate delivery. Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Consumers showed increased interest in replacements from Brazil, partly as a result of the advance of 10c. per 100 pounds for corn starch, effective August 16. Offers for shipment were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Demand for spot stocks was reported fair, with sales taking place at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Hide and skin exports from New Zealand in 1954 reached a total value of NZ£10,336,514, slightly more than in 1953 (NZ£1=US$2.7622).

Of the 1954 total, NZ£4,605.940 worth was shipped to the United States. Primary purchases of cattle hides in 1954 were as follows: United Kingdom, 125,178 hides; West Germany, 112,448, and the Netherlands, 66,683. Italy bought the largest number of calfskins, 345,409, followed by the Netherlands, 195,478, and the United States, 184,345. Shipments of sheepskins were greatest to the United Kingdom, 2,432,688; United States, 1,389,064, and Netherlands, 917,010. Almost all the lambskins 11,194,721, were purchased by the United States and the United Kingdom bought 1,153,049. The United States purchased 44,234 deerskins.

Cutch—Market was quiet but steady. Shipments were held at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued to lag. Shipments, however, were quotably unchanged and well held for all grades. African bark was held at $69 to $71 per ton, exdock. Colombian bark was unchanged at $58 per ton, exdock, and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Trading was dull but the market was steady, with the firmness of primary market. Shipments were quotably unchanged Assorted J 1's were quoted at $60 per ton, exdock; crushed $82, and Bombay, $56 per ton, same basis. Solid extract was scarce and market was merely nominal.

Quebracho Extract—Consumers showed more inquiry for prompt shipment, though actual business was still quiet. Primary market remained steady at current levels. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was offered at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Replacements were unchanged and steady. Cups were maintained at the recent advance and offered at $50 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Beards also were steady at $73 per ton, same basis. Extract was quiet and unchanged at 7¾c. per pound, ex dock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Wattle—This market remained steady, despite quiet demand for replacements. Prompt shipments were well held for all grades. Fair average bark was quoted at $99 per ton, exdock, and merchantable, $95, same basis, prompt shipment. East African extract was held at 9¾c. per pound, and South African, 10c., exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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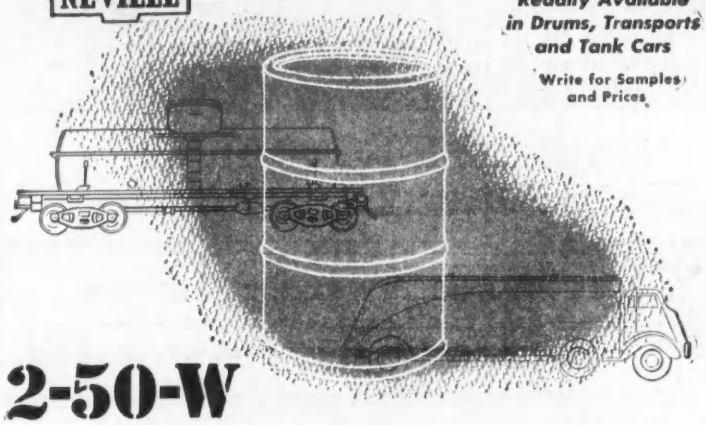

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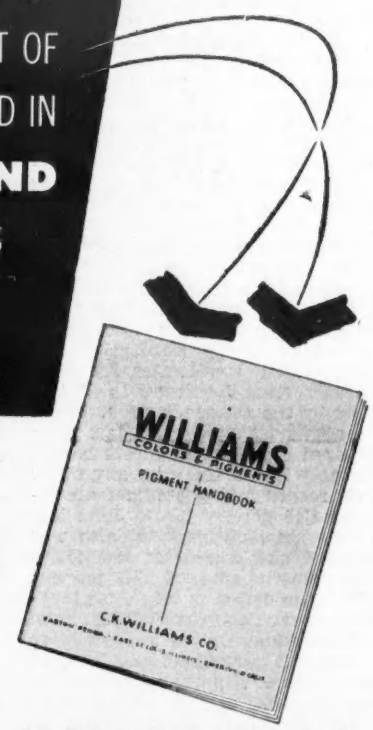

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Protective Coatings Materials

Prices for red and black copper oxides looked much firmer as a result of the strength in the primary metal and in No. 2 scrap. A producer raised its listings for red copper oxides with the result that the price ranges carried by OPD increased 4 cents per pound on the 97 percent material. Other sources took no action by the week's end, but their price listings were quite firm and increases in the very near future were not considered unlikely.

Aluminum paste and powder prices were firm and subject to upward pressure as a result of the price increases the previous week in aluminum pigs and ingots. No advances were effected in paste and powder listings, although eventual increases were considered possible by some in the industry. Other pigments remained steady and moved in good volume. Lead pigments were in active demand as consumers placed orders in substantial amounts. Prices for zinc oxides were firm in response to the situation in the metal.

Production of casein in Argentina during July was estimated as being under 500 tons, and was not expected to be any larger in August, indicating that the carryover at the start of the flush will be the lowest in the recent past. The outlook for casein thus continued bullish, particularly since some European consuming countries have made heavy purchases from Argentina.

Plasticizers moved well to a broad consumer interest. Dioctyl phthalate producers encountered a continued tightness in phthalic annydride, but were able to satisfy most of their regular customers' needs for DOP. Prices exhibited a strong undertone. The alkyd resin market appeared in a healthy state. Other synthetic resins also moved at a good rate to users' hands.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Price increases in aluminum pigs and ingots, effected during the previous week, produced no corresponding advances for aluminum paste and powder. Producers of the latter appeared to feel that in spit of the higher costs of making these materials, the time was not right for changing listings. The pig and ingot advances amounted to 1 cent and 1.2 cent per pound, respectively, and resulted from wage negotiations between the union and aluminum producers. A previous increase in aluminum metal prices had been made during the week of January 24, 1955.

Barium Chromate—Quotations established previously were untouched during the past week, and appeared to be quite stable. Production was reported to be adequate for consuming demand. Shipping schedules have thus been maintained at a satisfactory level.

Copper Oxides—Prices for red and black copper oxides looked firmer in the wake of the recent added strength in the primary metal and in No. 2 scrap. A maker raised its quotations, moving up the listings carried by OPD for the 97 percent red oxide from 53½ cents per pound to 57½c. per pound. Other sources maintained previous listings, but felt that the strength in the metal put sufficient added pressure on the oxides that increases were in line. Demand for the oxides was rated as pretty good at the present.

Lead Pigments—Consumption hit a steady stride and held it throughout the past week. Sales were not too badly hit by vacation closings in consuming plants, and moved along at a speed described as quite satisfactory, and well ahead of last year's. Use by makers of automobile batteries remained good, but was expected to dip shortly as car manufacturers shut down and changed to new models. Prices for lead oxides and other lead pigments were firm and unchanged at the week's end.

Ultramarine Blues — Shipments have been quite good throughout the summer, although some easing in demand in July was in evidence, it was reported by manufacturers. Sales so far are ahead of last year's, according to sources, and a good showing for the entire year was expected, as the makers were confident that demand would suffer no serious slackening during the remaining months. Prices were considered quite stable at the present.

Zinc Pigments—The market for zinc pigments maintained an undisturbed aspect over the week, as sales proceeded at an even pace, and prices remained firm but steady. The demand for these materials has been good so far during the third quarter, although some easing in consumption was observed in some quarters in July. Zinc metal was considered firm at present listings, and this strength was transmitted to related pigments, it was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
97.19	97.18	97.18	96.61

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds — Interest in alkyds was rated by producers as fairly good, with most makers satisfied with the current position of the market. The current quarter showed an improvement, it was believed, over the third quarter of 1954, and although more sales could be handled, there was still a good movement of material into consuming channels. Soybean oil continued steady, with prices little changed.

Melamines — Usage in glues and in coatings thus far in August has been at satisfactory levels, although showing a very slight easing due to summer slowdowns among consumers. Material was available in amounts ample for current requirements, it was stated in the industry.

Lacquer Materials

Dioctyl Phthalate—Supplies of phthalic anhydride remained on the tight side, thus exerting some pressure on all phthalate plasticizers. As yet, consumers of DOP were able to obtain the amounts they required for current consuming needs, although a certain amount of ordering ahead might not be quite so easy to accomplish. Prices were felt to be quite firm at present levels, and were unchanged over the week.

Sebacates—An active interest characterized this market, as most producers found their customers placing orders at a good rate. Material was available in ample quantities to meet these requirements, and no tieup in shipping schedules was likely, according to the makers. Prices were unchanged during the past week.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Quotations for replacement remained firm and steady, making for unchanged listings on the local scene. The attitude at the sources has enabled dealers in this country to maintain adequate stocks, and to maintain prices without wide variations.

Shellac — Producers in Calcutta would like to see prices move higher, it was believed, but have so far held their quotations right in line with those already in effect. Informed sources in this country stated that unless an unexpected upsurge in buying pressure developed, it would be difficult for prices to rise at the source. Buying in the United States has been good, but not exceptionally heavy.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Production in Argentina during July was estimated at under 500 tons,

Protective Coatings Shipments, Output: June

	Factory shipments—Dollars		† Reported production—Gallons	
	June	May	June	May
Trade sales products: paint, varnish and lacquer	$92,522,000	$88,954,000	24,217,000	22,785,000
Industrial sales products, total	56,329,000	54,443,000	21,188,000	20,262,000
Paint and varnish	42,206,000	40,756,000	15,735,000	14,997,000
Lacquer	14,123,000	13,687,000	5,453,000	5,265,000
Totals	$148,851,000	$143,397,000	46,026,000	43,610,000

Total sales, January through June:—$774,467,000.

† Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production which was not allocated either to trade or industrial sales products.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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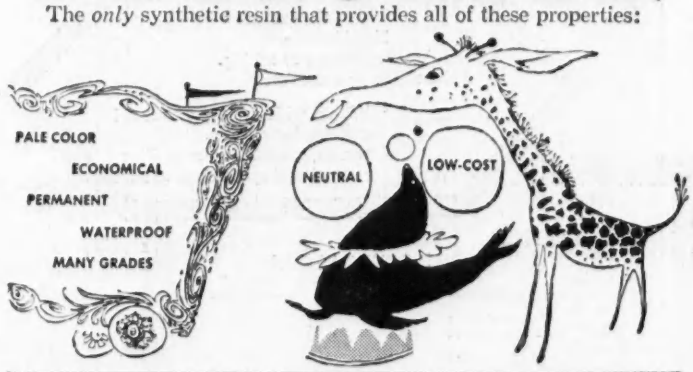

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Pour °F	30	35	55
Viscosity 210°F, Saybolt Sec.	107	137	307
Viscosity Index	—130	—130	—108
Distn. (1mm) °F 5%	362	366	412
30%	431	435	514
Evapn. Loss mg/10g. (1 hr. oven 100°C)	5	5	4

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and was not expected to be any larger in August, indicating that the carryover at the start of the flush will be the lowest in many years. Another factor adding to the bullish outlook in the casein market was the heavy purchasing by European consuming countries. Italy was reported to have purchased close to 1,000 tons in the Argentine market in recent weeks.

Argentina shipped 45,200,000 pounds of casein during the first six months of 1955, of which 31,400,000 pounds were consigned to the United States, according to an informed source. Arrivals into the United States from all countries are expected to total 38,000,000 pounds during this period, against 30,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1954. Approximately 4,400,000 pounds of Argentine casein were shipped during July, the report added.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 5	Mon. Aug. 8	Tues. Aug. 9	Wed. Aug. 10	Thur. Aug. 11
Drums—					
K	$8.50	...	...	...	...
M	...	...	$8.475§	$8.55	$8.60
N	8.70	$8.70	...	8.80	...
WG	...	...	...	8.62	8.55
WW	...	...	6.70	8.70	8.70
Bags—					
K	8.60	...	...	8.52§	...
N	...	...	8.45	...	...
WG	8.55	8.80	8.60	...	...
WW	9.00	9.00	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended Aug. 5)—
M or better, $8.11½; N, $8.08½; WG, $8.26½; WW, $8.20.

Sales, USDA
1,695* 303* 1,886* 680*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M, $9.45; N, $9.50; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.60.

Turpentine, Gum

USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.556§	.56	.557§	.555	...
Sales	16,000¶	4,000¶	44,000¶	8,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

* Drums equivalent. § Average price. ¶ Gallons.

International Minerals Renames Unit

Ac'cent-International is the new name of the Amino Products Division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, it has been announced.

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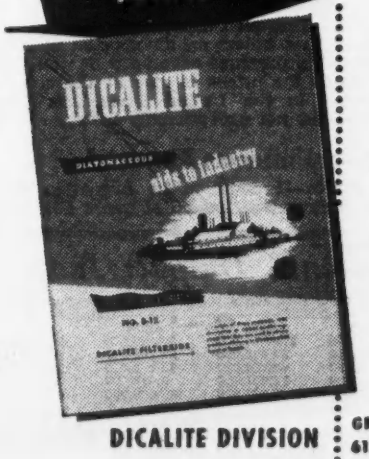

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Shell Chemical Develops New 'Epon' Curing Agent

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has developed a new curing agent for use with "Epon" resins—"Epon" curing agent "BF3-400." The new product is described as a solid at room temperature, yet is easily stirred into "Epon 828" to yield catalyzed mixtures which remain usable up to several months when stored at room temperature.

The new curing agent is reportedly particularly suited for dipping and impregnating applications where long pot life is required, although it is also expected to find wide usage in potting, casting, laminating and adhesive formulations where elevated temperature curing is applicable. The new material is available in trial lot quantities, and data sheets will be supplied on request to Shell, 50 West 50th street, New York 20.

Titanium Production Story Revealed in New Sound Film

"The Ninth Element," a thirty-five minute, 16mm sound and color film telling the story of titanium production, is being made available by Titanium Pigment Corporation, a subsidiary of National Lead Company, New York.

The film is recommended by the company as suitable for industrial audiences, technical societies, chemical groups, industrial management, advanced chemistry classes and engineering societies. There is no charge for use of the film except transportation.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, 17 54-gal. dms., ethanol absolute, inv. 49, Aug. 18, GSA, Federal Supply Service, 909 First Ave., Seattle 4, Wash.

Bituminous emulsion, coating, 20,000 gals. inv. 1-82, Aug. 22, General Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Coating, rust arresting, temporary, 14,500 gals., inv. 1-84, Aug. 22, General Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Fertilizer, 30 tons 6-2-0, 20 tons phosphate rock, ground, inv. ENG-11, Aug. 18. The Engineer Center, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Iron blue, 18,000 lbs., green tone suitable for use in the formulation of printing inks, a 5-lb. sample must be delivered to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Procurement Officer, C O receiving room on or before Aug. 24, schedule 4-BG, bids Sept. 20, Treas. Dept., Contracting Officer, Bur. of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Sts., S.W., Wash. 25, D. C.

Paint, 3,000 gals., exterior oil, inv. 44, Aug. 29; approx. 40,000 qts., paint, oil striping, inv. 32, Aug. 26; approx. 36,000 gals. enamel, interior semigloss, inv. 14, Aug. 29; 900 gals. synth. enamel gloss, 500 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 17, Sept. 1; 7,700 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 28, Sept. 6, 24,768 qts. synth. enamel, gloss, inv. 34, Aug. 29; 18,000 gals. paint, oil exterior, inv. 41, Aug. 29; 30,000 gals. paint, interior, oil, inv. 36, Aug. 29; 5,288 gals. primer, coating, synth., lacquer-resisting, inv. 37, Sept. 2; 1,200 pts., 250 qts. and 2,000 gals., spraying lacquer, inv. 55, Sept. 1; 4,500 gals. remover, paint and varnish, inv. 67, Sept. 2; Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.; enamels, as required from date of award thru Dec. 31, inv. SF-461, Aug. 29; paint exterior, as required from date of award thru Jan. 31, inv. SF-476, Aug. 22; GSA, Business Service Center, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.; shellac, paint, enamel, varnish (18 items), inv. 4, Aug. 22, Contracting Officer, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Paste drier, 7,500 lbs. lithographic, suitable for use as a component of printing inks, a 1-lb. sample must be delivered to Procurement Office, C O receiving room, Annex Bldg., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on or before Aug. 26, schedule 19, bids Aug. 21, Treas. Dept., Contracting Officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14th and C Sts., S.W., Wash. 25, D. C.

Pharmaceutical supplies, 384 1-oz. bots. silver nitrate cryst., 1,896 1-lb. bots. sodium chloride, 192 ¼-lb. bots. sulfosalicylic acid, reagent grade, 504 1-oz. bots. thymol, white cryst., powd., inv. 45-A, Aug. 22, VA Procurement Div., Supply Service Hospital Supply Section, Veterans Adm. Bldg., Wash. 25, D. C.

Poly Phosphate, 5,000 lbs., 1,600 lbs. ensymatic sewage sludge treatment, as required during the period Aug. 22 thru Dec. 31, inv. 12, Aug. 22, Perrin AFB, Purchasing and Contracting Office, Tex.

Trisodium phosphate, 1,248 16-oz. containers, tech. cleaner type II, dodecahydrate, gran., flake or cryst., 79,000 lbs. of same in 100-lb. fib. dms., inv. 3J-64415, Aug. 22, GSA, Federal Supply Service, Region II, P.O. Box 39, Canal St. Sta., N. Y. 13, N. Y.; trisodium phosphate, as required during a 3-month period, inv. NY-3J-64415, Aug. 22, GSA, Re-2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

MCA's President Is Gen. Hull

—*Continued from page 5*

and staff posts. During that period he graduated from both the Army War College and the Command and General Staff College and served at the latter as an instructor.

At the outbreak of World War II Gen. Hull was assigned to War Plans Division of the War Department, General Staff, with the rank of colonel. In 1944, as a major-general, he became assistant chief of staff for operations on the War Department General Staff with responsibility to the chief of staff for strategy, plans and operations of the army.

In 1945 Gen. Hull served as a member of the executive committee of the Research Board for National Security, established by the National Academy of Sciences. Following World War II he served as commanding general, U. S. Army, Middle Pacific, and commander, Hawaiian Department (1946).

In 1948, as commander of Operation "Sandstone" (Joint Task Force 7), he was in charge of and conducted the test of atomic weapons for the Atomic Energy Commission at Eniwetok Atoll. Following his return to the United States, he served successively as organizer and first director of Weapons System Evaluation Group, Department of Defense (1949-1951) and army deputy chief of staff for administration (1951).

In August, 1951, during the Korean War, he was appointed vice-chief of staff of the army, which post he held until he went to Tokyo as United States and UN Far East commander.

Reichhold Appoints Two To Resins Sales Positions

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has added T. O. Woldt at its Los Angeles plant and T. E. Wilde at its San Francisco plant as technical sales contingent in the field of surface coating resins. Mr. Woldt has held positions with the Plaskon division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and with E. B. Taylor Company. Mr. Wilde had spent eight years in technical sales and development with Griffin Chemical Company before joining Reichhold.

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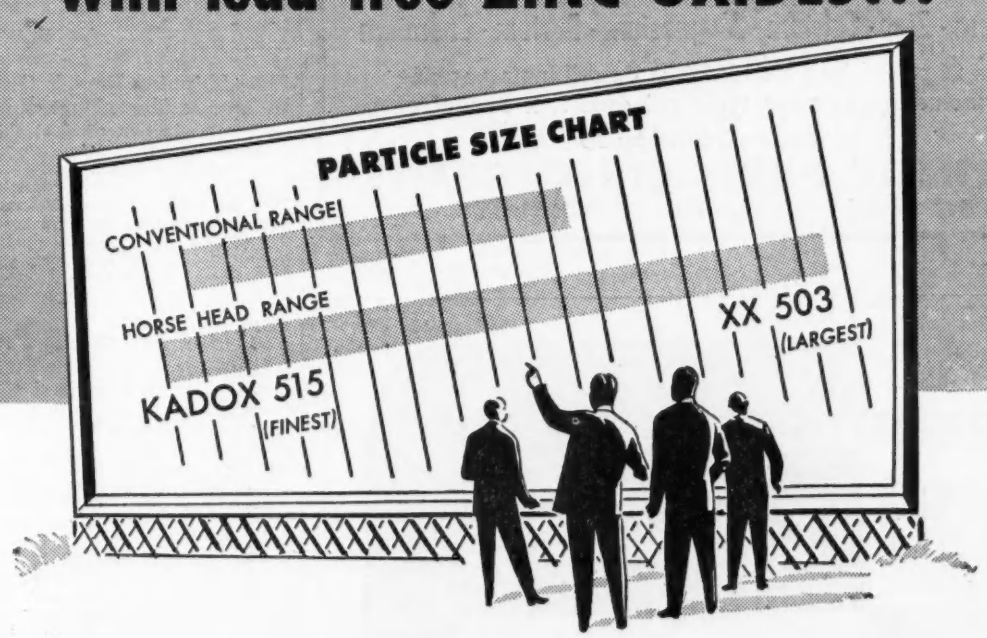

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National Lead Co. Fills Two Research Positions

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Robert S. First assistant to the director of market research and W. H. Hoback assistant to the director of research. Mr. First was formerly manager of market research for the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America. He was also senior market analyst for the chemicals division of that company. Previously he was in the market research department of Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Hoback has been with Devoe & Raynolds Company, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., and American Cyanamid Company. At Cyanamid he was in charge of research and development studies on titanium and color pigments, and also headed several divisions of technical service. From 1934 to 1941 Mr. Hoback was in charge of National Lead's paint testing station in Sayville, L. I., and also was manager of the Titanium Division's technical service laboratory in New York from 1937 to 1941.

Plasticizer Development Told By Continental Oil Company

Development of a secondary plasticizer for use with polyvinyl chloride resins has been announced by the petrochemical department of Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex. Marketed as "Conoco H-340," the new product is described as an almost water white liquid, with a specific gravity of 0.865 and a viscosity of 19.9 centipoises at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. When used in conjunction with dioctyl phthalate, "Conoco H-340" exhibits superior heat and light stability, improved low temperature flexibility and equivalent tensile and hardness characteristics, the maker stated.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In June Is Above That of May

June production of steel shipping barrels and drums on an average working day basis was 17 percent above that of May, and 18 percent above shipments in June, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 2,513,715 heavy type steel barrels and drums, 1,084,299 light type steel barrels and drums, and 7,685,518 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails.

Medical Research Program

—*Continued from page 3*

praisal of the present level of support of medical research by the department; careful consideration of the proper balance of efforts with respect to the support of basic research and research aimed more directly at the prevention, diagnosis, care and cure of diseases, and the relative distribution of effort among the major special fields of health research.

Mrs. Hobby's request took cognizance of the foundations survey of the national scientific and research and development effort, including the medical research activities of industry, universities and government. The department's request was for an interim appraisal of its medical research program by a special committee, pending completion of the overall surveys.

Dr. Waterman said that it would not be possible to relate the medical research program to the entire national effort in medical research until findings of the foundation's overall survey are complete. Nevertheless, he expressed a willingness to provide for a preliminary review and has asked the special committee to submit its findings to the National Science Board in time for its December meeting.

The special committee is headed by Dr. C. N. H. Long, of the Department of Physiology at Yale University. Other members are:—Dr. E. A. Doisy of the St. Louis University School of Medicine; Dr. Ernest W. Goodpasture of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center; Dr. A. B. Hastings of the Harvard Medical School; Dr. Charles Huggins of the University of Chicago; Dr. Colin M. MacLeod of the New York University School of Medicine; Dr. C. Phillip Miller of the University of Chicago, and Dr. W. M. Stanley the University of California.

Dr. Joseph Pisani of the State University College of Medicine, New York City, is serving as executive secretary of the committee.

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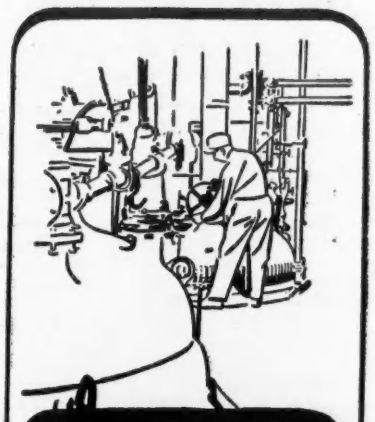

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Monsanto Chemical Opens Research Building's Labs

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has opened the laboratories of its plastic division's new research building in Springfield, Mass. The laboratories are equipped for process and product development, end-use, exploratory and integrated research, and technical service. An innovation in the building are facilities which will enable technical service personnel to work in close cooperation with research scientists.

Coupled with the announcement of the laboratory's opening was that of the appointment of Joshua S. Miller to the newly-created post of manager of the plastic division's automotive sales. Mr. Miller has been with the plastics division since 1950.

Surface Chemicals Appoints

John J. Miller has been appointed midwestern representative by Surface Chemicals, Inc., McKees Rocks, Pa. Mr. Miller will work with industry in the development and application of specialized coatings, including fire retardant mastics, epoxy films, adhesives and fillers, polyurethane foaming resins for insulation and acoustical uses. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Miller was employed by Insul-Mastic Corporation of America.

New York Paint Technicians Set Plans for Meeting on September 8

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet September 8, at the Brass Rail restaurant, 100 Park avenue. The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the activities of the technical committee of the New York club. This committee, under the chairmanship of Anthony Skett, has been characterized by him as "probably the largest active co-ordinated group of technical men within the coatings industry working on technical problems for the benefit of the industry at large."

Paint Federation Aids English Club

An educational grant of $300 has been made by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs to the Birmingham (England) Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Club to assist in the club's educational program, which recently included the sponsorship of a series of lectures on "Paint Analysis."

Koppers Promotes Two In Its Chemical Division

Two organizational changes in the chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., have been announced by G. M. Walker, vice-president and general manager of the division.

G. K. McDonald, former plant manager of the Koppers Seaboard plant in Kearny, N. J., has been appointed assistant to the divisional production manager in the Pittsburgh office. He will be succeeded by W. K. Todd, who will act as Seaboard plant manager in addition to his present position as manager of the Chemaco plant in Berkeley Heights, N. J.

Soybean Association Details

—Continued from page 7

partment of Agriculture; "Soybeans With Which We Must Compete in European Markets," by Paul C. Quintus, head of the fats and oils division of the Foreign Agricultural Service, and "How They Look to the Grader," by Jason C. Barr, chief of the inspection branch of the grain division of the Agricultural Marketing Service, of USDA, and "The Government Position in Fats and Oils," by a speaker to be announced.

At a banquet to be held during the evening, Charles P. Taft, president of the Committee for A National Trade Policy, will be the speaker. His topic will be "The Farmer's Stake in World Trade."

On the closing day these papers will be presented:—"The National Soybean Crop Improvement Council," by a speaker to be announced; "The Interdependence of Soybean Processors and Growers," by Dwayne Andreas, president of Honeymead Products Company, Mankato, Minn., and "How Much Soybean Oil Meal Can We Utilize," "Soybeans in the 1956 Farm Programs"; "Is There a Hungry World Today," and "Can We Expand Soybean Oil Markets," by speakers to be announced. A series of pictures on soybean production and utilization in different areas of the United States, entitled "Soybeans Around the United States," will conclude the program.

Carlisle Names Agent

Vern E. Johanson is the new sales representative for Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., in the southwestern territory. Mr. Johanson formerly represented Darling & Co. in a similar capacity.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the sharp break in soybean oil as a result of bearish government report which forecast a record crop of beans. Trading in bean oil was fairly active for refiners account at the lower levels. The report also had a weakening influence of other edible oils, corn and cottonseed closing slightly lower, while refined peanut oil was reduced sharply.

Trend of crude coconut oil continued downward and trading took place at another fractional decline. Copra was also was easy and lower.

Tallow and greases were stronger, refecting the firmness in other sections of the country. Trading was limited as offerings with sellers refusing to accept lower bids. Export inquiry was quiet locally, but active at the West coast.

Linseed oil was firmer and lifted fractionally for delivery up to November. Consumers still limited purchases to fill-in needs. Tung oil was in fair request with trading reported at the recent decline. Demand for oiticica oil was spotty, consumers taking occasional lots for prompt needs at prevailing steady prices. Brazilian castor oil offers for shipment continued light and this has tightened supplies here for prompt delivery. Domestic castor oil was unchanged, but steadier, due to the firmness of castor beans and imported oil.

In vegetable waxes, carnauba continued quiet, but steady, especially yellow, which was scarce here and sharply higher for shipment from Brazil. Crude beeswax continued firm and scarce, with refined grades reflecting this strength. Spermaceti wax was higher due to increased cost of sperm oil.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic oil was quotably unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian was firm ranging from 13¾c. to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery as to seller.

Coconut—Crude was easier with offers at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August shipment and 10⅜c. October. Tankcars were offered at 11⅝c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported light and spotty. Crude was sold at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August. Refined oil was lower at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery.

Cottonseed — Bearish government soybean crop report was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. All positions were fractionally lower. Liquidation, new selling and stop loss orders carried prices down to new seasonal lows for all positions, except September. Trading mixed, chiefly speculative. Inquiry for cash oil continued quiet. Refined salad oil was easier and offered at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil also was lower. Old crop was merely nominal. Trading was reported at 12c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the southeast and Valley, first half September and August was nominal at 12⅝c. in the Valley. In Texas, quick shipment was offered at 12⅜c. and 11¾c., first half September.

Cotton crop as of August 1 was forecast at 12,728,000 bales by the Crop Reporting Board. This is 7 percent less than the 1954 crop of 13,696,000 bales and compares with 16,465,000 bales in 1953 and the 1944-53 average of 12,952,000 bales. If present prospects materialize, the indicated yield per acre of 367 pounds would be 26 pounds above last year's record and 88 pounds above average. The forecast of 12,728,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is equivalent to 12,618,000 running bales. If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production would be 5,253,000 tons against 5,702,000 tons in 1954.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	24	14.65	14.12	14.27S
October	56	14.25	13.75	13.85@13.86
December	47	14.17	13.55	13.68S
January	2	14.04	13.69	13.71@13.73
March	43	14.05	13.51	13.60@13.63
May	18	13.93	13.50	13.59@13.60
July	16	13.67	13.41	13.40@13.50

Total sales, 206 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil quoted 12c. per pound, tankcars, first half September and 12⅜c. nominal August. Cottonseed meal $61 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $15 per ton, sacked and $11 bulk.

Linseed—Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Market was firmer and fractionally higher. Raw oil was quoted at 13.7c. per pound, tankcars, and 13.9c. warehouse, Minneapolis; 13.3c., September; 13c., October and 12.4c. November-December. Withdrawals against contracts were fairly active and well above the volume at this time last year.

Minneapolis.—Prices on linseed oil for nearby delivery were strong due to heavy shipping specifications, which depleted current stocks. Although new-crop flax has started to move to market, it may be two months before linseed oil stocks will be back to normal. Best interest was noted on oil for September position, crushers said. Raw oil, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, was quoted at 13.7c. for last half August, 13.3c. September, 13c. October and 12.4c. for November-December.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	6,840,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	356,980,000	307,320,000

Flaxseed—Flaxseed crop as of August 1 was estimated at 43,752,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with final 1954 production of 41,534,000 bushels and 1944-53 average of 35,898,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 8.7 bushels, against 7.3 in 1954 and 10 year average of 9.2 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Spot and to-arrive bids on flaxseed held steady at $3.15 a bushel last week, with to-arrive stuff wanted within 10 days. Practically all of the bookings were to-arrive, with only three spot cars booked. To-arrive purchases amounted to 162 cars and 63,000 bushels in trucklots. Bulk of the flax arrived by truck because of a boxcar shortage in the Upper Midwest grain belt. Receipts of flaxseed totaled 309 cars, compared to 259 cars the preceding week and 472 cars in the like week last year. Shipments amounted to 116 cars as against 54 cars the previous week and 274 cars a year ago. More than 90 percent of North Dakota's flaxseed crop was in the bloom stage or beyond at week's end, trade reports said. The harvest was under way in southeastern North Dakota. About one-third of the South Dakota crop was reported harvested as hot weather ripened it rapidly. The southwestern Minnesota harvest was completed. Flax in northern Minnesota was said to be in the boll stage.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week	633,500	826,000	203,000	479,500
Since Sept. 1	27,932,750	27,094,400	5,780,000	5,771,050

Oiticica—Light trading was reported at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Drums were well held at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—While trading was restricted to actual needs, this market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Spanish oil was held at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, and Tunisian, $2.20 to $2.25 spot, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut — Buying interest continued quiet. Stocks were scarce and market was more or less nominal. Crude was quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast prompt shipment. Refined was reduced to 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. The peanut crop as of August 1 was forecast at 1,551,095,000 pounds, compared with final 1954 production of 1,023,070,000 pounds and 1944-53 average of 1,921,095,000 pounds.

Rapeseed — Business was reported inactive. Tankcars were maintained at 16c. per pound, New York, prompt and 15¾c., October forward.

Soybean — This market was weakened

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, ⅜c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 3 10c. per lb.
Oil, linseed, ⅜c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.
Wax, yellow, Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Spermaceti, 4½c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Copra, $3.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut, refd., ½c. per lb.
Soyeban, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 13, 1954
105.60	105.27	104.99	109.95

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Soybean Crush: June

Soybean received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during June and May, 1955, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	June	May
	Tons	
Receipts	630,836	548,989
Crushed	663,578	630,351
Stocks at mills	323,251	305,993

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	224,826,000	217,411,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	67,247,000	64,702,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	243,635,000	229,163,000
Stocks at mills	30,669,000	31,921,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	509,449	479,982
Stocks at mills	99,383	100,753

by the bearish government soybean report, which indicated a record crop. Prices were sharply lower for all positions. Crude oil sold down to 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, August; 11c., first half September; 10¾c. bid, second half September; 10⅛c. bid, October-December. Refined salad declined to 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York August delivery.

Soybeans crop as of August 1 was construed as bearish, and estimated at 420,043,000 bushels, compared with final 1954 production of 342,795,000 bushels and 1944-53 average of 238,488,000 bushels. Yield per acre was indicated at 22.8 pounds against 20.1 pounds in 1954 and 10 year average of 19.9 pounds.

The Department of Agriculture has modified its sales policy for Commodity Credit Corporation-owned soybeans acquired under the 1954 price support operation by changing the method of determining minimum sales price to be in effect through August 15 and by offering stocks remaining after August 15 for export sale only on a bid basis. Officials estimated that of the approximately 17,000,000 bushels of soybeans expected to be taken over under the 1954 price-support operation, approximately 6,000,000 bushels have been sold since June 15. This leaves about 11,000,000 bushels available for sale from the CCC inventory.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,600 pounds) for the week ended August 12 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	20	11.00	10.68	10.79@10.83
October	16	10.45	10.27	10.34@10.39
December	2	10.07	10.07	10.08@10.13
January	13	10.14	10.02	10.05@10.12
March	1	10.05	10.05	10.04@10.08
May	11	10.14	10.00	10.02S

Total sales, 63 contracts.

Tung — This market remained steady, with moderate trading reported at 26c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offerings was still limited. Drums ranged from 27½c. to 28c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

CCC last week sold 17 cars of tung oil at 24c. per pound, tankcars, Avondale, La., and Gulf ports and 25c. Jersey City.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Shipments remained steady. Markets was nominal at $115 per ton, c. and f.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week		2,002,000
Previous week	933,450	1,532,000
Corresponding week, 1954	3,113,700	418,000
Total this year	56,435,915	54,210,000
Corresponding period, 1954	67,193,250	21,178,000

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Cocoa Butter—This market was sharply lower, declining to 56c. to 61c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Market was easy and lower. Prompt shipment was quoted at $146.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — This market was firmer, despite light trading. Offerings were light and firmly held. Yellow grease was higher at 7⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, New York. Choice white all hog was held at 8½c. and not all hog, 8¼c. House was nominal at 6⅝c. and brown, 5⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Improved export inquiry created a firmer tone. Cash lard was higher at 11.12c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Market remained steady, with extra maintained at 14¾c. to 15c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Oleo stearine was easy and lower at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound, barrels, same basis.

Tallow—Market was firmer and slightly higher, advancing ⅛c. per pound. Offerings were light and closely held. Export business was slow. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7½c.; special, 7¼c.; No. 1, 7c., and edible 9c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 9c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Trading was confined to actual needs. Light pressed was maintained at 10c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude menhaden was quiet, but steady. Sellers were not offering and quotations were nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, Atlantic coast and 7¾c. f.a.s. Gulf ports. Fishing was poor due to hurricane conditions.

Los Angeles.—Interest in crude tuna oil lagged with quotations nominal at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Approximately thirty cars of new crop crude sardine oil have traded on the local market, a few at 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles for early production, and some twenty cars for deferred shipment at 8c. per pound, same basis. No interest has been reported to date for new crop sardine oil in the San Francisco-Monterey Bay areas. Alaskan herring oil was firm at 8¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Northwest Coast shipping points, with supplies light. Crude menhaden oil was firm at 7½c. per pound, Gulf points.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—New crop meal began to move with moderate trading for August through December delivery. Buying interest was still limited. New crop 41 percent was offered at $56 per ton, sacked f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia; $57 Carolina mills, August-December and $61 Memphis, quick shipment.

Linseed Meal — Trading light. Prices without change.

Minneapolis. — Export interest offered the only impetus to the linseed meal market last week. Domestic trade was very thin. Extracted meal was quoted at $55.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for nearby delivery. Meal for September delivery was priced 50c. a ton lower. Expeller meal was offered at $60 to $60.50 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	11,700,000	12,900,000
Since Sept. 1	627,240,000	637,630,000

Soybean Meal—Old crop meal continued steady, although new crop positions were unsettled. Buying interest continued slow. Meal, 44 percent unrestricted billing was quoted at $53.50 per ton, bulk, Decatur, August—first half September; $48 for October-December and $49 October-September.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consuming demand was restricted to actual needs. Market was unchanged and firm reflecting the strength of crude. Offers of crude continued scarce and quotations were merely nominal.

Carnauba—Scarcity of yellow on spot and for shipment featured this market. Stocks on spot were firmly held. Ceara yellow was sold at 98c. to $1 per pound and Parnahyba at $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, depending upon quantity. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce and higher. Other grades were quiet and fairly steady.

Ouricury—Market was quiet, but steady. Stocks on spot were unchanged and well held. Offers for shipment also was limited and firm.

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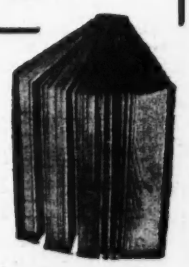

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H-Bomb Shackling by 1975 Is Forecast

—Continued from page 5

a scientific point of view" on the project, but added "there has as yet not been any break-through." The main element in converting the H-bomb to peaceful uses is expected to be deuterium, a vastly less expensive material than uranium.

The British, while acknowledging that they have been hard at work for quite a while in an effort to tame the H-bomb, refused to give any clue as to the approach they are taking on the problem. However, British scientists, under much less rigid security control than US research workers, were willing to concede that the outlook was quite promising, some even going so far as to say that they expect thermonuclear control to be achieved well ahead of Dr. Bhabha's 1975 forecast.

Thorium as Nuclear Fuel

That thorium may loom large in the nuclear energy picture of the future was indicated by Dr. John V. Dunwirth of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, England. He pointed out that thorium, some four to ten times more abundant than uranium, can be turned into Uranium 233, a highly efficient atomic fuel, in a nuclear reactor.

The procedure, Dr. Dunwirth said, is much the same as that employed in the production of plutonium out of non-fissionable U-238. The advantages of thorium-derived U-233, he went on, is that, practically, it is more efficient as an atomic fuel than plutonium.

The British two-for-one reactor was revealed by Sir John Cockcroft, Nobel Prize winner and head of the British delegation. The new reactor is of the breeder type, which means that it produces more than one atom for each atom it consumes. The British device, still in the experimental stage, is more than ten times effective than other breeder reactors. Rate of increase in breeders till now has been about 10 percent or less.

While the reactor revealed by the Russians is a rather small one, turning out 5,000 kilowatts of power, delegates from other nations generally conceded that in all probability it is the world's first to provide commercial electric power. It has been in operation for more than a year. Among other things, Soviet spokesmen said, it is being used in the milking of cows on the dairy of a collective farm.

Establishment of the Ford atoms-for-peace fund was announced by Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, who said he was acting for the president of the Ford Motor Company. The project was undertaken as a memorial to the late Henry Ford and Edsel B. Ford, grandfather and father of the three younger Fords.

AEC chairman Strauss also said this country will sell heavy water to friendly foreign nations for $28 per pound. Heavy water is used as a moderator and coolant in certain types of research reactors because it enables the reactor system to make efficient use of neutrons. The sale price for normal uranium metal was set at $40 a kilogram.

He also said that the commission has established a value of $25 per gram on uranium enriched to 20 percent in U-235 which will be leased to friendly nations for use in research reactors under bilateral agreements.

Supply of Uranium, Thorium

The plentifulness of uranium and thorium as atomic fuels was divulged at a special session on ores. Brazil indicated that large new fields of uranium and thorium have been opened, while France, India and Canada reported great mining activity within their borders. Jesse C. Johnson, director of AEC's director of raw materials division, said uranium production is sufficient for a world-wide major nuclear program.

Out of the first week's sessions, three major points emerged:—

● That this country has clamped too tight a grip on its atomic data and must take immediate steps to make more information public. A considerable amount of the data now under wraps in the United States, observers pointed out, is common knowledge in other countries.

● That the Soviets are, for the most part, much more advanced in their atomic development than was hitherto believed, although the US has a clear-cut lead.

● That there is a great opportunity in the atomic energy field for American business. How well it is seizing upon this is still a matter of conjecture.

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1—4200 gal. T316, 6' x 20' x 5/16", heat treated.

1—2600 gal. T347 Vacuum Receiver with 15# jkt.

1—2000 gal. Vert. Clad with paddle agitator—Used.

40—From 15 gal. to 1000 gal.

1—T316 Bin or Hopper, 6'9" x 6'9"x10' O.A.H., 275 cu. ft.

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HEAT EXCHANGERS—500 sq. ft. Carpenter 20 S.S., 240-1" x 8' tubes; 188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIXERS—D. A. SIGMA, Jktd. STEEL AND S.S. 2½, 50, 60, & 200 GALLON.
MIXERS—DRY POWDER, 400, 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 & 3,000 lb.
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Oliver, 8'x10', Steel.
Feinc, 8'x12', string discharge.
Sweetland #5, Stainless.
Sweetland #12.

DRYERS

Rotary Vac. 5'x15' nickel clad.
Rotary Vac. 30"x8', Stokes 59AB.
Rotary 26"x8' oil fired with feeder.
Rotary 4'x27' oil fired, motor drive.
Rotary 5'x67' 6" lifters.
Rotary SS, 4'x30' complete.
Rotary Kiln 8'x125'x¾" firing hood.
Rotary Kiln 10'x200'x¾" oil & gas burners, comb. chamber, dust collecting system.
Roto-Louvre 705-20 SS heating coils comp.
Roto-Louvre 604-24 complete w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 502-20 comp w/furnace.
Roto-Louvre 310-12 heating coils, comp.
SS Spray, 10'x36', gas fired.
Single drum, 5'x6' atm. scraper.

MILLS

Raymond #1 Automatic.
10'x48" Hardinge Ball Mill.
Raymond #40 Imp, Stainless.
5'x8' Kennedy Type M w/disc feeder.
6'x8' Abbe & Patterson.

CENTRIFUGES

Sharples C20, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples C27, SS, Super-D-Hydrator.
Sharples PN14, SS, Super-D-Canter.

MIXERS

100 gal. Readco, jktd. dbl. sigma blades.
170 gal. Ajax dbl. arm, power pump.
1050 gal. Paddle dbl. shaft heavy duty NEW.
3900 gal. hor. jktd. 75 PSI paddle agitator.
29 cu. ft. Patterson Conical Blender.
67-27-10 cu. ft. SS Sprout Waldron Powder.
550 cu. ft. SS jktd. rotating oscillating.

COLUMNS

SS 18-8 Scrubber, 12"x15'.
SS 347 lined, Scrubber, 5'x18'.
SS 347, 6'x29', 21 trays.
Steel, 4'x53', 23 trays, 160 PSI.
Steel, 2'x47', 20 trays, 375 PSI.
Steel, 3'x49', 28 Trays, 425 PSI.
Everdur, 5'x23', 24 trays.
Karbate #22, packed, 19"x12' NEW.

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PUMP—6000 GPM Peerless Deep Well 80' head NEW.
EXTRUDER—Stainless Steel Screw 2½".
CENT. SEPARATORS—8', 6', 5'.
GYRO SIFTER—72 sq. ft. 2-screen Robinson 28A.
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3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; with coils agitated; 24"x48"
3824S-12—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 12"x12"
3824S-14—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactor; 36"x36"
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28"
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44"x48"
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side
3168 D7—Dopploy Jacketed Reactor; 40" Dia., 80 Gal.
3390—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; 400 Gal. Type EL; 4'x4'; steam Jacketed
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67"
3994 K5—Monel Reactor 785 gal. 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5'x5'6"; agitated; coil heated
4113 D1-2—Two Struthers Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans, 5'x12'8" high with Calandria section 350 SS 2" tubes; 630 sq. ft. 200 PSI
R4 503—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6"x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50"x17'4" 300 PSI internal
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan, 3'x10'
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Reactor
R4-530—Stainless Resin Kettle; 500 Gal. with Condenser and agitator
R4-311—Aluminum Pressure Vessel 800 Gal. 51"x98" Jacketed
3934 C8—Bethlehem Reactor 1400 Gal. Steam Coils Cast in shell
R4 505—Devine 1500 Gal. Vertical Nitrating Kettle; 6'x8'6"; Jktd.
R4 507—Dowtherm Jktd. Stainless Agtd. Kettle; 2500 Gal. with accessories
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.

CONDENSERS and HEAT EXCHANGERS

3858-S2—Stokes Condenser and Receiver; 8½"x 62" and 30"x28"
3824-S16—Ott Copper Heat Exchanger having 88-1" tubes; 48" long; copper shell 20"x62"
2579-A8—Devine Condenser and Receiver No. 52X; 160 sq. ft.; 40 gal.
4000 K1—Vertical Stainless Condenser; 231 Tubes; 220 sq. ft.
4000 K7—Stainless Heat Exchanger or Calandria; 185 sq. ft. 300 tubes ¾"
3984 R6—Ross Stainless Condenser; 38.8 sq. ft. 16 Tubes ¾"
E14-302—Ten Karbate Heat Exchangers; each 70.6 sq. ft.
E14 401—Aluminum Reflux Condenser 28"x12', 763 sq. ft. aluminum tubes
E14 402—Davis Cupro-Nickel Shell & Tube Condenser; 100 PSI; 154 sq. ft.
E14-600—Ross Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger 1100 sq. ft. 284 tubes
E14 403—Ross Stainless Steel Tubular Heat Exchanger; 1600 sq. ft.
3853 S9—Ross Gas Fired Indirect Heater; 5000 CFM
R4-532—Girdler Votator Model 4 D; motorized 15 HP; Ammonia Jktd.

COLUMNS AND STILLS

3984R—Stainless Steel Columns; 8"x10' and 12"x15'
C13-200—Stainless Steel Generating Column; 48"x31' high flanged and bolted sections
3476—Copper Jacketed Still Pot; 28"x25" with condenser
3659 R3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Column; 27½" x36"; 60 plate
C14-153—Gas Saturating Tower; 8'x36'6"; 5 PSI
C13-201—Copper Distillation Column; 24"x15'; 16 bell plates
9908 H3—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Vacuum Still; 40"x60"
E13-162—Nickel Clad Evaporating Still; 6'6"x10'
3470—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sections; 8½"x19' high

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SPECIAL:—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories; print available
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3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils, heat exchanger
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3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated
3750 FRF—Pfaudler 1000 Gal. Glass Lined Reactor Type XL 66"x66" with 5 HP motor
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettles; 9'6"x9'10½"
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.
9908 H3—Aluminum Vacuum Pan 250 Gal. 40"x 60"; Jacketed

FILTER PRESSES and FILTERS

F16-744-5—Shriver 12" Aluminum Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses
655-R15—Sperry Cast Iron 18" Jacketed Filter Press; 10 P.&F.; Cl. Del.
3854-A1—Sperry Aluminum 18" Filter Press; 4 eyed with 9 chambers
F16-172—Sperry 18" Nickel Plated 16 chamber Press; 3 eye closed
F16-740-43—Shriver 18" to 42" Cast Iron Filter Presses
F16-173—Shriver 24" Rubber Cov. Cast Iron 8 chamber Filter Press
4000 K10—Shriver 24" Wood Pl. & Fr. Press; 15 chamber; 2 eyed; cl. del.
3787 E 5—Shriver 30" C.I. 30 Chamber P.&F. O.D. Filter Press
F16-736—Shriver 30" Aluminum P.&F. 22 chamber Closed Del. Press
3673 L35—Sperry 30" Aluminum Filter Press; 34 chambers; hydraulic closing device with pump and motor
McAllen—2 Sperry 30" Wood Plate and Frame Filter Presses
3943—Alsop Stainless Steel Disc Filter 7" dia.; 10 chamber; pump
3935—Shriver 30" C.I. 24 chamber Press; 3 eyed; cl. del. hdr. closing
3989 K1—Independent 32" Wood Pl. & Fr. 68 chambers; 2 eyed; cl. del.
3103—Sperry 36" C.I. Type 41 P.&F. 34 chamber Press; 2 eye Cl. Del.
F16-175—Shriver 36" C.I.P.&F. 48 chamber Open Del. Filter Press
3673-L41—Sperry 36" Aluminum Filter Press 33 chambers; 4 eye with hydraulic closing pump and motor
3168—Sweetland Oliver Pressure Filter No. 2 12 leaves; 2" centers
F14-800—Sweetland No. 5 S.S. Lined Filter with 30 leaves on 2" Centers
F14-850—Sweetland No. 12 Filter having 32 leaves on 4½" Centers
2535—Oliver United Sweetland Filter No. 7 with 41 copper leaves on 2" centers; plastic lined
F14-166—Vallez Nickeled Filter No. 49; 41 leaves on 4" centers
3317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; Stainless Screens
3984 R4—Stainless Steel 150 gallon Vacuum Filter; 35"x35"
3993 M1—Enzinger Leaf Type Pressure Filter 75 PSI; 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft.

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1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 ft. x 12 ft.

75—Downington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 650 sq. ft.

9—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 15 to 100 sq. ft.

1—Aluminum 10,000 gal. Storage Tank.

1—Nickel 10,000 gallon Storage Tank.

1—Stainless Steel 4000 gallons Storage Tank.

2—J. H. Day Gearless Pony Mixers, 50 gallons each.

3—J. H. Day Brighton Mixers, 175 gallons.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons, Sigma Blades.

1—J. H. Day Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Banbury Midget Size Mixer.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 32" x 90 in., complete.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Rotary Dryer, 4 ft. x 45 ft.

7—Stokes Model "R" & "F" Tablet Presses.

1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30 in. x 8 ft.

1—J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5 ft. x 25 ft.

1—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves.

1—Cleveland 3000 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor 50 psi ASME (NEW).

1—Feinc 3 ft. x 3 ft. Type 304 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter, string discharge (NEW).

3—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 380 gallons each.

6—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 650 gallons each.

1—Lee Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 80 gallons.

1—Oliver Rubber-lined Vacuum Filter, 3 ft. x 6 ft.

1—Feinc Type 316 Rotary Vacuum Filter, Size 6 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. (New).

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 chambers.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" Plate and Frame, Cast Iron, Frame Press, 40 chambers.

1—AT&M Type 316 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge 18".

1—Bird Suspended Type Centrifuge, 48" Basket with Plow and motor, basket perforated.

1—Bird 48" Solid Bowl Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.

3—A. O. Smith Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 1500 sq. ft. each.

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1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60".
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1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
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1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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1—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYER. Roto-Louvre, #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S/S contact parts.
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tary and civilian supplies and reserves that are necessary to the national defense. There would be an inadequate incentive for exploration and the discovery of new sources of supply."

The report also went on to recommend that the companies take steps voluntarily to keep imports in balance with those of the past year. If the companies failed to take such action, the committee recommended that the government take appropriate steps to see that the balance was maintained.

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Authority to curb imports, should they get out of line, was granted to the President in the extension of the trade agreements act earlier this year. Although the authority is broad enough to cover any commodity, the provision was written primarily to meet the threat of heavy oil imports against which independent producers and the coal mining industry had been complaining. This section of the trade agreements act states:—

"(b) In order to further the policy and purpose of this section, whenever the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has reason to believe that any article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall so advise the President, and if the President agrees that there is reason for such belief, the President shall cause an immediate investigation to be made to determine the facts.

"If, on the basis of such investigation, and the report to him of the findings and recommendations made in connection therewith, the President finds that the article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall take such action as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article to a level that will not threaten to impair the national security."

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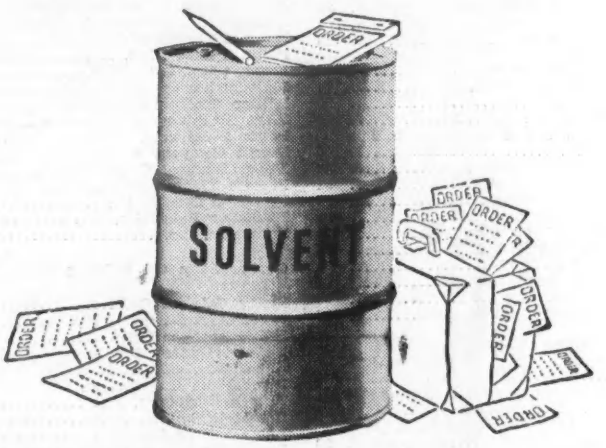

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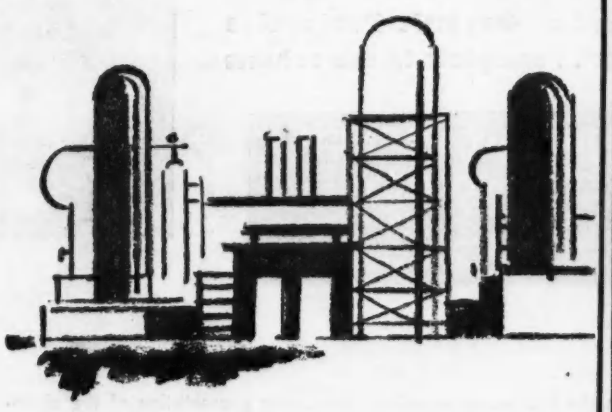

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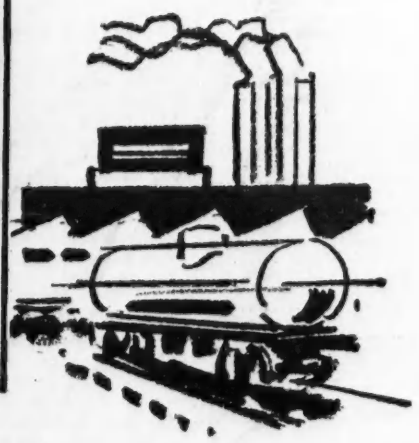

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